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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1872. NO. 261.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The London Press on Greeley's Nomination.

LONDON, July 10.—The *Times* says: The nomination of Greeley by the Democracy is a flagrant instance of party demoralization. The Democrats swallowed their opponents' platform and candidates, confessing that they had none of their own. Nobody believes that Greeley could be President four months without making some terrible mistake. We cannot believe he will be elected."

The *News* says his nomination at Baltimore, on the first ballot, and at Cincinnati on the sixth, shows that the Democrats are more enthusiastic in his support than the Liberal Republicans. The election, however, will not change the relations of England wit America.

Livingstone's Discovery En Route to London.

LONDON, July 11.—A dispatch from Aden announces the arrival there of Stanley, the New York *Herald* correspondent, and says he will start to-day for London in company with a son of Dr. Livingstone. Stanley is the bearer of letters from the great explorer for the British Government, as well as for the family and friends of the long absent Livingstone. Stanley states that when he left the interior of Africa, Dr. Livingstone was unwell, but he was nevertheless determined to proceed with his explorations, and will not return home until he has completed the great work of ascertaining the source of the Nile.

The British Proportional Representation Bill.

LONDON, July 11.—The debate on the motion of Morrison for a second reading of the proportional representation bill was continued until a late hour last night in the House of Commons. An amendment by Sir Charles Dilke, extending the provisions of the bill to Ireland and Scotland, was rejected by a vote of 54 against 26. The House then divided on the motion of Morrison and it was decided in the negative.

Testimonial to John Bright.

LONDON, July 11.—A delegation from the potteries of Staffordshire called on John Bright to-day and presented him, in appropriate acknowledgment of his many services, with a magnificent testimonial.

Banishment of Jesuits from Germany.

BERLIN, July 11.—The official gazette to-day promulgates the law providing for the banishment of Jesuits from Germany. All establishments now under their control must be completely broken up in six months.

Courtesies to Gen. Sherman in Paris.

PARIS, July 11.—Gen. Sherman and Lieut. Col. Audenried were presented by the Minister of War, Gen. De Cissey, yesterday. They were subsequently presented to Thiers and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count De Remusat. Gen. Sherman was to-day the occupant of Thiers's box in the National Assembly.

A telegram from Metz announces the destruction of the prefecture of that city by fire.

A dispatch from Pau announces that a body of Spur lards had attacked some French shepherds in the mountains on the Spanish border, and that two of the latter were wounded. A body of infantry has gone in pursuit of the aggressors.

Trouble Between Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

LISBON, July 11.—The steamship Neva arrived at this port en route to Southampton with mail dates from Rio Janerio to June 22d. It is announced that Brazilian Liberals will abstain from voting at the next election. The government of Brazil has made an extremely dignified reply to the offensive dispatch from the government of the Argentine Republic, in the course of which it is stated that Brazil does not seek war, but if it comes she is prepared for it.

Question of Taxation in the French Assembly.

LONDON, July 11.—The Assembly to-day rejected the amendment proposed by the opponents of the tax on raw materials, and imposing a tax of one franc per thousand francs on the sales of traders and manufacturers. Many deputies thereupon took occasion to compliment Thiers on the result, which is esteemed a decisive approval of his position upon the question of taxation. The amendment was lost by a vote of 10 yeas to 599 nays.

Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 11.—The steamship Deutschland, from New York for Bremen, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, July 11.—Consols 92¾. United States bonds—Coupons 5-20s of '62, 91⅝; 5-20's of '65, 92⅜; 5-20s of '67, 92; 10-40s, 89⅝. Linseed oil, 32s 3d@33s.

PARIS, July 11.—Rentes 83 francs 75 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 11.—Cotton steadier; middling uplands, 10⅝d; middling Orleans, 11⅛d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm. Red winter wheat, 12s 2d. Flour, 27s 6d. Corn, 26s 3d. Lard, 54s 6d. Cumberland middling, 10d; short rib middles 31s 9d. Turpentine 38s.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 11, 1872.

THE STOKES TRIAL.

The evidence in the Stokes case was concluded, and at half-past two Mr. Romaine commenced to sum up for the defense.

NEWS NOTES.

The forty-first annual exhibition of the American Institute will be opened in Third avenue rink on the 4th of September, closing on the 13th of October.

The jury in the case of James Burns, charged with the murder of John Hallorah, after deliberating nearly two hours, returned the following verdict. "Not guilty, on the ground that the prisoner was insane at the time of the commission of the act." The Recorder made an order committing the prisoner to the State Lunatic Asylum.

An adjourned meeting of the South Carolina bondholders, to-day, was attended by representatives of four millions, and a committee appointed, with power to solicit the co-operation of all holders of bonds in an attempt to collect past due coupons, and also to obtain subscriptions for expenses and to employ counsel.

The Brooklyn rink, capable of seating over 5,000 people, was crowded to-night, the occasion being Peschka Leutner's concert, in aid of the orphan asylum.

Specie shipment to-day $1,193,000.

The break in the Erie canal at Amsterdam is nearly repaired. Boats will be able to pass on Saturday.

Serious Accident on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA., July 11.—A serious accident occurred this morning on the railroad fifteen miles from here. As a construction train was passing over the second crossing of Green Brier river the temporary bridge gave way, precipitating the train into the river and completely wrecking the engine and two material cars. The engineer, named Upshaw, was instantly killed. Four laborers were also killed and five wounded. The accident occurred on that portion of the road west of this place in course of construction toward the Ohio river, and not open to the traveling public.

Seven persons were killed by the railroad accident this morning. Seven were severely wounded, some of whom will probably die. Those killed and wounded were colored, with the exception of the engineer, fireman, conductor and Mr. Myers, a citizen of this place.

Caterpillars in the Cotton.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 11.—Trustworthy accounts have been received here of the appearance of the first and second broods of caterpillars in the cotton along the coast. They are thinly scattered in every field. This is one week earlier than their appearance in the same section in 1868, when they were exceedingly destructive. The planters entertain grave apprehensions that the present showery weather will develop them rapidly.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., July 11.—Caterpillars in unusually large numbers have appeared all through the cotton belt three weeks earlier than ever before. The weather which develops the worm continues.

Loss by Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—This evening fire broke out in the establishment of J. S. Martin, No. 21 South Seventh street. The lower floor is used by the Keystone Collar Company, the second floor by B. S. Kelly & Co., book publishers, and the fourth and fifth stories by Martin as a stereotype foundry. All lose heavily, but are fully insured.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

After the adjournment of the Baltimore Convention on Wednesday a movement was set on foot in that city for a reunion of the soldiers, North and South, in New York, during September. The call is to have the names of Gen. Thomas L. Clingman, J. B. Gordon, Fitzhugh Lee, Bradley Johnson and John D. Imboden.

A shock of an earthquake was experienced in the vicinity of Rye, N. Y., at 2:30 Thursday morning. Many houses were shaken.

The Stove Manufacturers' Convention at Cincinnati adjourned yesterday to meet at Pittsburgh in the second week of January next.

David Paul Brown, Esq., an eminent lawyer, died in Philadelphia yesterday.

An earthquake shock was felt at some places on the north shore of Long Island yesterday morning.

Charles D. Voorhees was arrested at Indianapolis yesterday, on a charge of robbing the Meridon National Bank, in that city, some time ago of $29,000. In default of $29,000 bail he was committed to jail.

The grand jury at, Franklin, La., have found a true bill against W. B. Merchant, assistant prosecuting attorney of that district, for assault and robbery.

POLITICAL.

Coalition Ratification Meeting at Mansfield, Ohio—Weak Affair.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, July 11, 1872.

The Liberal Republicans and Democrats held a ratification meeting here this evening. A bonfire was built on the public square and a salute fired with cannon. Short speeches were delivered by M. D. Harter, Esq., Col. Dickey, Gen. Brinkerhoff and others. The crowd was small and very little enthusiasm manifested.

The "World" on Greeley's Nomination.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The *World* says: "We bow to the decision of the Democratic National Convention, and loyally accept Greeley as the Democratic candidate for President. Organized bolt," it adds, "there will be none, but if hundreds of thousands of dissatisfied Democrats stay away from the polls, the election of Grant would be a foregone certainty."

The *World* says that the relations of Augustus Schell with Augustus Belmont are such that the former's election as the successor of the latter to the chairmanship of the National Democratic Committee affords the party the strongest possible assurance that its interests will be administered hereafter as heretofore. Schell is the Tammany grand sachem.

Retirement of Belmont Bad for Greeley.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The retirement of Belmont from the chairmanship of the National Democratic Committee is considered a serious blow to the Greeley cause. The opinion is expressed that Belmont's retirement indicates fear of the effect of Greeley's election on finances, and will cause many financial men, who have thus far been doubtful, to give their influence for Grant. Several Wall street men, hitherto on Greeley's side, to-day declared for Grant. The indications are that many others will do likewise.

Virginia Congressional Nomination.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., July 11.—James B. Senor, of this city, was nominated to-day by acclamation for Congress by the Republican Convention of the First district. Dr. W. W. Douglass, of Richmond county, was elected Presidential Elector for the same district by acclamation.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—A telegram received in this city says W. H. Stowell was nominated for Congress by the regular convention for the Fourth district at Farmville, Va., yesterday. Porter is the Independent candidate, having failed when he found the convention opposed to him.

The New York Governorship.

NEW YORK, July 11.—It is reported that in the event of Governor Hoffman declining to run again, the probable candidate of the Democratic and Liberal Republican parties for and Governorship this fall will be F. Kernan, of Utica.

Greeley Going to Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 11.—Horace Greeley and a party of friends have engaged rooms at at the Ocean Hotel for Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

Ohio Republican Executive Committee Zealously at Work.

COLUMBUS, July 11.—The Republican Executive Committee are hard at work perfecting their organization throughout the State. Local committees in the different counties of the State are being appointed, and the work is perfect than ever before. The State Committee have decided not to commence the campaign until between the 15th and 20th of August, when they will hold a series of meetings, with eminent speakers, in all the prominent cities of the State.

Republican State Convention Called in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, July 11.—The Clayton Republican State Central Committee met yesterday, and called a State Convention for August 21, to nominate candidates for State offices.

The Canvass in Maine.

BANGOR, ME., July 11.—The Republicans of this city threw out a flag to-day bearing the names of Grant and Wilson, one of the finest ever displayed in the State. The Liberal Republicans of Gardiner and Pittston fired a hundred guns to-night in honor of the Baltimore Convention.

A Serenade to Greeley.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Horace Greeley was serenaded this evening at the Lincoln Club House, Twenty-first street, near Broadway, by the Liberal Republican Executive Committee. The street in front of the Lincoln Club was filled long before the hour appointed for the serenade by an enthusiastic crowd of people. A hand-some banner, bearing the portrait of Greeley and Brown, was suspended from the club house window. The band arrived at the club-house and played several airs. When Greeley appeared on the balcony, Brown, and upon the balcony, great enthusiasm prevailed. Cheer upon cheer rent the air, the band playing "The Conquering Hero Comes." Greeley bowed repeatedly to the crowd, and despite loud calls declined to speak. Cheers were then given for great enthusiasm for B. Gratz Brown, after which speeches were made by Mr. Haggerty, Hon. Robt. Mallory, of Kentucky, Mayor Norris, of Tennessee, Hon. Henry O. Kent, of New Hampshire, Col. Trumbull, son of Senator Trumbull, and others.

Gratz Brown at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, July 11.—B. Gratz Brown was serenaded at the National Hotel this morning, and made a brief address.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, July 11, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear and partly cloudy weather will generally prevail on Friday over the South Atlantic and Middle States, with light to fresh westerly winds. Telegraphic reports for this evening have not as yet been received from Alabama to Southern Ohio and Michigan and westward, but pleasant weather will probably prevail from the lower Missouri valley to the upper lakes, with westerly winds.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Aggregate of Railway Property in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, July 11.—The total amount of railroad property in the State, as returned by the several Boards of County Auditors for 1872, is $68,172,555. The total amount as equalized by the State Board of Equalization is $68,172,096. The increase over the equalization of 1871 is $3,435,364.

Stove Manufacturers' National Convention.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—The national convention of stove manufacturers continued their session to-day. They designated a person in each important city and a number of States to solicit membership among the manufacturers of his locality. The report of the Committees on the State of the Trade was presented and adopted. It sets forth that the trade was never in better condition than now; that the stock of stoves has seldom been as small as now, and that the prospect for the future was highly favorable. Resolutions were adopted requesting the appointment of a permanent Secretary and the question of freights till the next meeting, and providing for a Committee on Local Organization to settle the settlement of difficulties between members. The committee having in charge the bill for the better security of property in patterns were requested to urge its passage by the next Congress. The association declared that an advance in the price of stoves was inevitable at an early day, provided the present out of pig iron and production continued. The convention then adjourned to meet at Pittsburgh on the second Wednesday of January next.

Serious Gas Explosion at Madison, Ind.

MADISON, IND., July 11.—About seven o'clock this morning an explosion of gas occurred in the cellar attached to Conway's cottage saloon, on Second street. A colored man named Elias Wallace, employed in the saloon, started to enter the cellar for some purpose, carrying a lighted lamp. No sooner did the gas come in contact with the lamp than an explosion took place. Wallace was burned in the most horrible manner, his body is literally destitute of hair, while his shoulders, arms and hands are an immense burn. Bertha Johnson, a child four months old, who was sitting on the floor of the room immediately above the cellar where the explosion occurred, was so badly injured that she has since died. The floor was torn up and the building extensively damaged by the shock.

The War in St. Domingo and Hayti.

ST. DOMINGO, July 1.—Baez has abandoned the frontier and withdrawn his forces to Azua. It is reported that he intends to raise more men for the purpose of attacking Cabral again. Cabral is penniless and short of ammunition, and is now within Haytien territory. General Luperon has left Port-au-Prince and arrived at Jamaica, having abandoned the project of invading St. Domingo by way of the northern frontier.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, JULY 1.—The difficulty between the American consul and the authorities of St. Marc is ended. The United States government has ordered Bassell, American Minister, to Hayti.

Change of Rulers in Cuba.

HAVANA, July 11.—The resignation of Captain General Valmaseda has been accepted, and he will deliver the command of the island to his successor to-morrow, and leave for Spain on the 15th inst. It is reported that the intendente of the island has been removed. During an engagement between Cubans and Spanish troops, near Holquin, recently, the Spanish Colonel Heurta, the Governor of Holquin, and two soldiers were killed by Cubans.

The Cincinnati Homicide—Browne Held for Murder in the Second Degree.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—The case of the Rev. Saml. J. Browne, charged with killing the boy Schick last Sunday, came up to-day before Judge Straub, and the prisoner was held to bail in $50,000 to answer before the grand jury on the charge of murder in the second degree.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The *World* is making fun of the reports which its own reporters sent from Baltimore about the Convention, but it concedes that it was the best thing they could do, inasmuch as "the action of the Convention has been for some weeks cut and dried." The fact is, it says, there was nothing to report. Here is a sample of the *World's* complaint:

"There must be a great dearth of pertinent matter when reporters are reduced to fill out their dispatches with such displays of their capacity for fine writing. Such fustian is excusable only on the ground that everything was so securely fixed beforehand for Greeley in the Convention, as to leave no scope for the alertness and insight which dives into the inner councils of the managers of a convention whose action is not already settled. A theatrical critic may innocently indulge in elaborate fine writing on the drop-scene and decorations when there is nothing pertinent to be said about the play."

The New York *Post*, which does not profess to like Grant much, but which likes Greeley still less, sums the case up thus: "If the Grant administration has not been able to withstand the Republican rogues, how will a Greeley administration be able to withstand the Republican rogues reinforced by the Democratic rascals?"

The Chicago *Times* tells Democrats they must now choose between Grant and Greeley, the time for bringing out another candidate having passed. For itself, it will never support Greeley. We quote:

"In view of this disagreeable alternative, what ought good citizens to do? Of course the action of the Baltimore Convention has not placed Democrats under the slightest obligation to vote for Mr. Greeley. It is impotent to talk of appointing a party lash under any circumstances; but it is unspeakably impudent to talk of using it to drive Democrats into the support of one of the worst embodiments of radicalism the country has ever known. Democrats will vote as they please, or abstain from voting if they please, and they will be apt to resent with suitable warmth any attempts at caucus coercion. The question is not at all one of party obligation, but one of personal duty exclusively."

The *Times* divides the Democrats into three classes. Those who will feel bound to go for Greeley, though not liking him; those who will not vote at all, and those who will vote for Grant. The latter, "actuated by feelings of resentment toward the man who has, for more than a quarter of a century, shown himself their bitterest enemy and their ever-ready calumniator, and toward the politicians who ask their suffrage for such a man, will vote for Grant."

The *Tribune* says: "We know that already our victory is won." It was for the nomination, it would appear, that Greeley has been fighting, and without much idea of an election, for, says the *Tribune*, even if Grant were to be elected, the Democratic" would pay an investment for the future.

Says the *Nation*: "No reasoning member of the Democratic party can, we venture to say, honestly feel bound by the nomination at Baltimore. If he is heartily hearted to throw off the tyranny of the convention as to candidates, and too forgiving to revolt at the fierce vilification of thirty years, he must revolt at a platform which will demand the surrender of his honesty and common sense, if nothing better can be found to put in it than the flimsy pleas we are dealing with. None of the worn generalities ought in decency to serve as a basis for the movement by which we must cross to join his allies. Party drill without conviction, missing the usual spirit and action of different beliefs, may bring the ranks together, but the half-hearted tone of the Liberals warn them that not a vote can be spared. The contrast between the enthusiasm and the election give ample time for all disintegrating influences to work, and ample time for the melting away of that phantom of the candidate's popularity with which the illusive beckoning he would never have been seriously thought of."

The Boston *Advertiser* speaks with no uncertain sound in the present crisis of national affairs. In a recent able article on the Baltimore convention it says: "Let those Republicans freshen their memories who think the time has gone to consider the policy of making and administering the laws relating to the rights of citizens, to the public credit, to the power of the National government itself, to an honest administration in which the assassins of public credit and public liberty will be represented. The price they will be willing to pay for the success of the coalition is too high."

The *Freeman's Journal* (Catholic) grows quite excited over Greeley's nomination at Baltimore. Here is what it says: "Our road is straight before us. The nomination of Greeley at Baltimore by a packed and nondeliberate body will be the formal dissolution of the Democratic party. With its dissolution there perishes the last party that ever professed fidelity to law, to constitutional liberty, to equal faith given. There remains for us, then, only fnobs. Radical Grantites and radical Greeleyites. Radical Grantites wants and corruption protection. Grant has, at least, the education and bearing of a soldier. Greeley knows only the dispiline of the broomstick."

A Fight Between a Fish and a Snake.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* tells the following as vouched for by a gentleman of that city who recently had occasion to visit the marsh on the other side of the river. While over there standing in the marsh, near a pool of water, he noticed that something was going on in it that one is not accustomed to see every day, and on investigating the splatter that was being made in the water, found that a very large moccasin and a good sized catfish were having a terrific fight. The moccasin was highly interesting to him, and he got near as possible to see what would be the end of it. The contestants were fearfully in earnest and terribly energetic in their efforts to annihilate each other. The catfish would make daring passes at the snake, always using his fins to stick his antagonist with, and the moccasin on the other hand, would have to be equally energetic in keeping clear of the sharp points of the catfish fins. Sometimes the snake would throw himself into striking position, and strike very fast, in order to be equal with the frantic surges of the catfish. At last the catfish, in making a pass at the snake, stuck his sharp fin somewhere in a tender part of the snake's belly, and the moccasin in turn clinched the catfish in the back part of the neck. In this position both antagonists clung to each other until they were dead—the poison in both seeming equal. The fight lasted about twenty minutes including the last clinch of the contestants.

STATE NEWS.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the report which comes from South America, to the effect that the noble chain of mountains known as the Andes is gradually decreasing in height, we get information that land is emerging here from the sea in the region of the North Pole. The fishermen of Spitzbergen say that within their recollection the land has risen so greatly that the shallowness of the water has driven away the right whale, which was formerly abundant. Historic proofs exist that Norway and Sweden were once a group of islands, and there are men still living in those countries who remember seeing boats afloat where now are marsh meadows and pastures. Unless the open Polar Sea is discovered within a few years, therefore, it seems likely that there will be none to discover. It is to be hoped that Agassiz, after returning from his present exploration, will be induced to visit the regions in question. There is probably no man living who so well understands the vast motions and compensations of great Nature as he. The story he would bring back from the North would fitly supplement the discoveries he has made in the South. Let him give us the whole meaning.

IN ONE of the battles in Gen. Grant's famous campaign in the West, Major Morderwell, of Genesee, New York, was shot square through the body. The ball entered his stomach, went through the intestines, passed out of the back close to the spinal column. It is said that the Major was one of the very few so shot during the war who recovered. But this is not the only exceptional feature of his case. The ball carried along with it a gold pen and part of the pen-case. The ball, it is said, which when he was hit, were in the wounded man's vest pocket; and the ball in passing out left the pen and case in the Major's body behind it. Since then those articles have been wandering about, probably trying to pass out too; and, finally, part of the pen, at least, has succeeded.

ONE of the most extraordinary facts revealed to us by Dr. Livingstone's explorations in Africa is that the high table land of the interior, with its rich agricultural resources, its noble rivers, its fine temperature, broad inland seas, and inexhaustible stores of mineral wealth, is rendered all but impenetrable to civilized man, certainly beyond all reach of colonization, by one of the most insignificant causes, the tsetse fly. This terrible insect is a little brown, yellow-striped fly called the tsetze, scarcely larger than our common household fruit, but whose sting is absolutely fatal. So deadly is its poison that it is said three or flour flies will kill the largest ox.

THE rapid increase of the German element in the United States has already attracted attention, and it now appears, from the census tables of "occupation," that the proportion of skilled workmen among this class is far greater than among the Irish. There are 208,160 Germans engaged in manufactures of various kinds, against 264,000 of Irish birth—an actual majority of 44,000 in favor of the former, but only a larger proportion when the relative numbers of the two races are considered, the Irish exceeding the Germans by a difference of 112,000 souls.

Personal.

Mr. Jos. L. Hall, President of the great Hall's Safe and Lock Company, of Cincinnati, arrived here last evening. He is an old Pittsburgher, and no doubt his numerous friends will be pleased to tender him a hearty welcome to his native city.

STATE POLITICS.

For the past two weeks the Senatorial Conferees from Venango, Mercer and Lawrence counties have been in session endeavoring to effect a nomination, but as yet have not succeeded. The first meeting was held at Jamestown on Wednesday, June 26th, and after three days of worry the Convention adjourned to meet at Stoneboro, July 1st. All last week the Convention continued its labors, and on Saturday evening adjourned to meet again on July 17th at the same place. McKinley, of Lawrence and Duncan, of Venango, are the principal contestants.

Major E. Christman, assistant editor of the West Chester *Republican*, is probably the leading candidate for the Republican nomination as Prothonotary of Chester county.

The Delaware *American* says: "The old-line element of the Democratic party is now showing a very serious opposition to Greeley, and if it does not culminate in straight-out tickets, then we think nearly the majority of the party will fail to have power to be represented at the coming elections. Many of the most influential Democratic journals of the country have declared in favor of a strict adherence to the old organization—have declared increasing hostility to Greeley. There are not a few in this State, and if the old-line policy is only inaugurated it will carry into separate, and defiant action, on national, State and local tickets, not a few of the leaders and nearly all the rank and file."

The Greensburg *Argus*, the Democratic organ in Westmoreland, of the 11th, printed before the Baltimore Convention, said:

"Our heart is full of gloomy foreboding at what is supposed was the action of the Baltimore Convention. Before this issue will have reached most of our readers, that convention will have crowned itself with aureia that will win the gratitude of the toiling masses by nominating a known and reliable Democrat, or smothered the sparks of patriotism in the breasts of millions by disregarding the plain and unmistakable instructions committed to them by unbought Greeley. Now, it is known to every man who can read that the Democracy have never had a Greeley man by popularity with the Democratic party. Greeley has been traduced, villified, abused and cursed him over and over as the chief instigator of the civil war, and the advocate, if not the originator, of all the opposition to the policy and measures of the administrations of Lincoln and Grant.

"If there is no compromise of Democratic faith in the platform, and their ticket is not headed by one of the Liberals so prudish and stuck up about mingling with Democrats? Why toss on the Democratic ticket a candidate who has defiled and assembly treated the Democratic principles for more than twenty years, who never has and never will, hold an iota in sympathy with Democrats, except his improved principles as are forced upon him by the alarming strides of despotism and centralization by the party now in power? There is no blinking the arrogance of this line fact—that the Liberals, if the Reform-born principles and traditions of the Democratic party are so obtain for the Liberals, leave us alone and 'row your own boat.'"

And much more of the same sort. The *Argus* then says: "Let us look at it in the next issue." Is the editor a dirt eater like the *Post* here?

The following "confidential" circular is being circulated among the Democrats of Franklin county. The circulation of this or similar documents will not be confined to that county:

"The Cincinnati movement, conceived in corruption, has so far spread its malign influences that prompt measures alone can save the Democratic party of Pennsylvania from destruction. It is impossible for the village politicians, who have seized the party machinery, to succeed in this election. We must cross to join his allies. Party drill without conviction, missing the usual spirit and action of different beliefs, may bring the ranks together, but the half-hearted tone of the Liberals warn them that not a vote can be spared. The contrast between the enthusiasm and the election give ample time for all disintegrating influences to work, and ample time for the melting away of that phantom of the candidate's popularity with which the illusive beckoning he would never have been seriously thought of."

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The *Freeman's Journal* (Catholic) grows quite excited over Greeley's nomination at Baltimore. Here is what it says: "Our road is straight before us. The nomination of Greeley at Baltimore by a packed and nondeliberate body will be the formal dissolution of the Democratic party. With its dissolution there perishes the last party that ever professed fidelity to law, to constitutional liberty, to equal faith given. There remains for us, then, only fnobs. Radical Grantites and radical Greeleyites. Radical Grantites wants and corruption protection. Grant has, at least, the education and bearing of a soldier. Greeley knows only the dispiline of the broomstick."

A Fight Between a Fish and a Snake.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* tells the following as vouched for by a gentleman of that city who recently had occasion to visit the marsh on the other side of the river. While over there standing in the marsh, near a pool of water, he noticed that something was going on in it that one is not accustomed to see every day, and on investigating the splatter that was being made in the water, found that a very large moccasin and a good sized catfish were having a terrific fight. The moccasin was highly interesting to him, and he got near as possible to see what would be the end of it. The contestants were fearfully in earnest and terribly energetic in their efforts to annihilate each other. The catfish would make daring passes at the snake, always using his fins to stick his antagonist with, and the moccasin on the other hand, would have to be equally energetic in keeping clear of the sharp points of the catfish fins. Sometimes the snake would throw himself into striking position, and strike very fast, in order to be equal with the frantic surges of the catfish. At last the catfish, in making a pass at the snake, stuck his sharp fin somewhere in a tender part of the snake's belly, and the moccasin in turn clinched the catfish in the back part of the neck. In this position both antagonists clung to each other until they were dead—the poison in both seeming equal. The fight lasted about twenty minutes including the last clinch of the contestants.

STATE NEWS.

STEPS have been taken to organize a gas company in Monongahela City.

Lewis Zimmerman, postmaster at Llewellyn, Schuylkill county, has been removed to the State lunatic hospital, he having recently become insane. Several weeks since it was noticed that Zimmerman was verging on insanity, and the recent hot weather is supposed to have fully developed the disease. The insane postmaster was a soldier in the Fiftieth regiment and lost an arm in one of the battles in the Wilderness campaign. He was ill fitted by his friends that he is hopelessly insane.

At Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the attaches of a freight train had occasion to open the doors of a car, and as they did they encountered the form of a haggard individual. The man had scarcely seen the opening until he saw the open ground, but then men recovered his situation would not allow him to drink immoderately, and gradually quenched his great thirst. On being questioned he said that he escaped from the jail at Chicago, with a view of stopping at Pittsburgh, but found it impossible to accomplish his purpose, because of bolted cars. He then concluded to push on here to Harrisburg. He said that he was imprisoned for two days and three nights, without a particle of sustenance.

Sportsmen are already bagging woodcock, a species of game said to be more than ordinarily plentiful this season.

According to a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the State the signature of a drunken man invalidates a note only as between the original parties, and not as to the *bona fide* holder or third party who has purchased it.

Exportation of Precious Metals.

The average annual exportation of the precious metals from the United States for the last ten years has been about $70,000,000, or ten times as much as it was in 1850, and the average importation is about $50,000,000. Silver and gold are used very extensively in the arts by Americans, especially for table ware and jewelry, and perhaps the domestic consumption is nearly equal to the importation. If this estimate is correct, the exportation would about represent the domestic production, which, however, has generally been placed at a much higher figure, with that exaggerating disposition which is unfortunately very common.

IN a paper recently read before the Academy of Medicine of Paris, the author—using as evidence the statistics of France, Holland and Belgium—strongly maintained the healthful influence of conjugal association as compared with that of celibacy. The figures show that, between the ages of 20 and 35 years, 1,000 married men furnish six deaths; 1,000 bachelors 10 deaths, and 1,000 widowers 22 deaths. From 30 to 40 years of age, the mortality is respectively, furnish 7.11 and 17‡ deaths. From 35 to 40 years of age, the mortality is 7‡, 13 and 17‡ per cent., respectively. And so on in a series of tables for all ages, the married man has greater longevity than the single man. The same advantage of the married state obtains in the case of females.

THE press is capturing nearly all the literary talent in the world. Some of the New York papers think nothing of having United States Senators among their regular contributors; one of them has the present and a prospective Vice President, and another has its Spanish correspondence written by Emilio Castelar. It is known that the imperial digits guided the Faber for many a leader in Napoleon's organ at Paris, and it is more than suspected that Prince Bismarck is the author of frequent editorials in the *North German Gazette*.

SOME time since the Pension Bureau sent out circulars inquiring if certain widows of Revolutionary soldiers were still alive, and, if so, what their condition was. The postmistress at Accomac Court House, Virginia, in answer to such inquiries, replied that one widow there, Mary Ann Snead, was very feeble, and dependent on her relatives and others for support. The same postmistress stated that Mary Ann Steward, the widow of Thomas Lewis, who was also a Revolutionary soldier, was subject to fits and lived with her father, and was upward of one hundred years old. Mr. Babson, of the Pension Bureau, will soon send out more of these circulars for information. It is the intention to prepare an alphabetical list of the names of all Revolutionary soldiers' widows living January 1, 1870, and to keep up their histories from that time of their deaths. It is a notable fact that there are living two widows of Revolutionary soldiers under forty years of age, while the oldest surviving widow is one hundred and fifteen years.

California papers estimate that the total gold and silver yield in all the States and Territories this year will run as high as $76,000,000, making some allowance for a falling off in Montana, Oregon and Colorado.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Significant Call Upon Liberals.

The Promised Republican Defection.

Baltimore Conventions of 1860 and '72.

A Very Striking Difference.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1872.

Liberals Called on to Develop Their Strength.

The *Patriot* this morning calls upon Republicans who have been represented as awaiting the acceptance of Greeley at Baltimore to promptly manifest themselves. It says: "The convention sought in every way to conciliate the well inclined Republicans by friendly concessions and most liberal treatment. It is not too much to expect, under these circumstances, that the promised defection, which was made dependent upon the course at Baltimore, shall now be promptly and largely developed. Certainly the last reason for hesitation has been removed, and a greeting extended which ought to insure a hearty response."

Then and Now—A Striking Contrast.

The *Star* calls attention to the following indication of difference between the late Convention and the Democratic Convention in Baltimore in 1860: "Things have changed in Baltimore since the Democratic Convention there in 1860, when two young men named Harringer, dressed to represent Horace Greeley and a negro wench, rode through the streets on mules facing each other, and cursed him over and over as the chief instigator of the civil war, and the advocate, if not the originator, of all the opposition to the policy and measures of the administrations of Lincoln and Grant.

"If there is no compromise of Democratic faith in the platform, and their ticket is not headed by one of the Liberals so prudish and stuck up about mingling with Democrats? Why toss on the Democratic ticket a candidate who has defiled and assembly treated the Democratic principles for more than twenty years, who never has and never will, hold an iota in sympathy with Democrats, except his improved principles as are forced upon him by the alarming strides of despotism and centralization by the party now in power? There is no blinking the arrogance of this line fact—that the Liberals, if the Reform-born principles and traditions of the Democratic party are so obtain for the Liberals, leave us alone and 'row your own boat.'"

Funds—Military Asylums.

The total receipts for the purposes of military asylums, chiefly from moneys due deserters, from March, 1866, to June 30th of the present year, amount to three quarters of a million dollars.

Cabinet Meeting To-day.

The President is expected here to-morrow to attend a Cabinet meeting.

Postoffice Plans.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Attorney General and Postmaster met to-day to consider the plans proposed for the Chicago Postoffice. No formal decision was made, but at an adjourned meeting to be held to-morrow, there seems to be no doubt but Mr. Mallett's plans will be approved throughout.

MAHONING AND SHENANGO VALLEYS.

Two Months' Tour Among the Mills and Miners—Salubrious Air and Charming Landscapes—New Castle—Business Life and Energy—New Railroad Line to Pittsburgh, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW CASTLE, PA., July 6, 1872.

Western Pennsylvania, justly celebrated for its beauty of scenery as well as for its mineral wealth and adaptability to manufacturing purposes, especially to the manufacture of iron, has nowhere within its limits, notwithstanding its many hills and dales, its uplands and charming valleys, its rich verdure, clear springs, pure water for agriculture and dry goods houses, with the number of finely dressed ladies that are daily seen trading in them, speak well for the prosperity and fine taste of the people. The fact that this little county supports four newspapers, bears ample testimony to the intelligence of the community. The number and high character of the people who fill the churches of all denominations give evidence as to the moral and religious sentiment of the place. The monthly lectures of Rev. A. B. Bradford on the religion of reason and nature, which are always numerously attended, are highly spoken of, and proclaim the fact that a goodly portion of the people are not satisfied with the various sectarian interpretations of the Bible, and like to hear its contents analyzed under the umpire of reason and the lights of geology, which the reviewer of these lectures by Revs. R. Jenkins, Presbyterian, and John T. Phillips, Disciple minister, are deemed very interesting by their orthodox congregations.

The new line of railroad about to be built from this place to Franklin, is another evidence that New Castle is flourishing, and that the property will rise as well as manufactures and merchants are alive to their best interests. While the ample hotel accommodations and number of superior dairy on their books show how well they are all patronized. The Cochran and the Leslie Houses are first class hotels that would be no discredit to cities of higher pretensions. The Cochran, on the public square, has been put in fine order by its present proprietor, Mr. Joseph Wright, formerly of the Woodville House, Woodville. His old friends in Pittsburgh may rest assured that whenever they visit New Castle they will be well received by Mr. Wright.

Is order to more effectually prevent flaws in railway axles, a method of shaping them by rolling pressure, instead of by hammering, has been devised by an English engineer, the result being accomplished in two minutes instead of half an hour, as required by the ordinary plan of the old style of hammering, the latter not only inferior in quality but more uniform in size, and of course capable of being produced more c

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1872.

MR. GREELEY'S paper is moved to rage by the proposed meeting of soldiers and sailors in Pittsburgh on the anniversary of the battle of Antietam, and especially toward general BURNSIDE, whom it abuses after the most approved fashion of the *World*. Abuse of soldiers and sailors who fought down the rebellion is the necessary outcome of Mr. GREELEY'S position, and it must be confessed that his paper has got pretty far along in the business, considering the time it has had.

THERE was more significance attached to the twenty-four votes cast by Pennsylvania delegates in the Baltimore Convention for JEREMIAH S. BLACK than can be claimed for all the votes cast for GREELEY. The fact that no amount of coercion could cause these delegates to surrender means simply that at least that proportion of the party at home will not support GREELEY, and that Pennsylvania will under no circumstance go for him. Col. MCCLURE will be under the necessity of revising his figures.

THE New York *Tribune* has ceased altogether to advocate Protection to American Industry and Capital, and no longer discusses the Tariff question in any form. At the same time Republicans are urged to give GREELEY their support, on the ground that although he is the candidate of the Democracy he remains unchanged, and will be true to his old principles and belief. With this proof before them of the candidate's readiness to surrender doctrines which he has spent his whole life in advocating, this claim for Mr. GREELEY is at once dishonest and impudent. Having surrendered Protection, it may well be asked to what will he remain true, and what will he not do?

RICHARD SCHELL is the head of Tammany, and he is also the head of the National Greeley Committee. Republicans intending to join the "Liberals" will address their communications to him, or to "Boss" TWEED, who, in his absence, will act for him, and all the time pull the wires. Republicans need have no scruples about the association; these are Mr. GREELEY'S best friends, and he has come to like them marvellously well. Those who make up their minds to become "Reformers" should not be troubled by small matters, or have unreasonable scruples. Bless you, gentlemen, TWEED and his set are the best "Reformers" going, and GREELEY is their candidate.

COL. MCCLURE thinks that at the present moment GREELEY has no show in Pennsylvania, but it is the expectation of this new Democratic leader that he will be able to whip in Democrats to the last man. The confidence of MCCLURE is sublime—in fact he is considerable of a confidence man, but in no offensive sense of course,—audacity with him is equal to real merit. It is barely possible that there are Democrats who will refuse to be whipped in by him. Those who intend to yield would do well to do it decently and avoid Col. MCCLURE'S whip, which henceforth he will carry with him as he travels the State.

THE importance of the Ohio river, to a certain class of shippers, as compared with the facilities afforded by rail, is strongly illustrated by the fact that, on the 12th of June last, Mr. WM. H. BROWN, the extensive coal dealer, shipped 50,067,000 pounds of coal and coke, or 25,033 tons, requiring seventy-six barges for that purpose. To have carried this amount by rail, would have required the use of one hundred and twenty-two locomotives, with twenty-two cars each, or two thousand six hundred and eighty-four cars, carrying eleven tons each. This shipment was, of course, one of the largest ever made by a single firm in one day, but it is such a shipment as could only have been made by water.

THE annual parade of the Orangemen of New York takes place to-day, the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne. It is understood that the various lodges will parade in full regalia, carrying the banner of their order and the American flag, but that they will march entirely unarmed, leaving the question of their protection wholly to the authorities. The procession will be escorted by a very large body of police, detailed for that purpose, and the Division Commander of the National Guard has ordered all the regiments of militia to be on duty throughout the day at their armories. It is not expected, however, that any attempt will be made to molest the procession, the turbulent and lawless spirit of the more unruly Catholics having been frowned down by the peaceable members of that church in the various consultations which have taken place concerning the subject.

THE only question before the Baltimore Convention was whether to nominate GREELEY formally or merely indorse him. Those who favored the former course did so on the ground that a formal nomination was necessary to the Democratic party—make him its candidate—and tie him down to its objects, an operation similar to that to which animals are sometimes subjected in order to produce a transformation greatly desired and not a little remarkable. Those who favored the latter course argued that the transformation would lose the support of Republicans who desired to give it to GREELEY as the Cincinnati candidate only, and who would otherwise withhold it. The first policy has triumphed, and Mr. GREELEY stands the regular Democratic candidate. It will probably be as difficult for Republicans to vote for him as such as for Democrats to support their most ancient enemy, even though he have the indorsement of a regular convention.

HAVING ever since the Cincinnati Convention agreed that it would be impossible for Democrats to accept GREELEY, and having day after day declared that, come what might, they would not do so, the Pittsburgh *Post* with contortions painful and ludicrous swallows GREELEY, its own words and itself together. American politics have furnished many examples of the tyranny of conventions, shamelessness of principles and the corruption of party leaders, but nothing like this was ever before seen. Either the *Post* was dishonest up to the moment of the change or it is dishonest now. It is a question, however, that chiefly concerns itself and the manner in which it will undertake to justify itself is a matter in which its own party is most largely interested. It is to its credit, however, that it seems not to expect that Democrats will turn with it,—it tacitly concedes that many will not support GREELEY while others will support GRANT as the least objectionable candidate. While performing the part of dirt eater to an extent never before heard of, the *Post* is once an object of pity and wonder to all beholders.

MR. GREELEY'S managers pretend that should he be elected, we should have a civil service reform that would pluck up incompetency and dishonesty by the very roots—in evidence of which they cite his declared purpose "to treat all who support me alike." This is all very satisfactory until analyzed, and very unsatisfactory afterward. President GRANT'S plan of civil service reform relates simply to the honesty and capability of public officials, irrespective of political preferences or predilections. But Mr. GREELEY demands as the first condition of recognition at his hands, that he shall be "supported," which is as much as to say that any dissatisfied adventurer, whether Republican or Democrat, who will assist to hoist him into the Presidential chair, shall have an equal pick at the public bone, if he gets there: but that no man who opposes him, however conscientiously, need look for the slightest favor at his hands. But the idea is not original with Mr. GREELEY. HANS BREITMANN started it long ago, when he said:

"Und dot ve may meet in gommon,
I declare here in dis hall—
Und I shvears mineself to hold to it,
Votever may befal—
Dat man who gives me his vote,
Votefor his toteds I'se be—
Shall always be remembered,
Ash boldiest friendt py me."

Considering that the "supporters" of Mr. GREELEY will be found chiefly neither among Republicans nor among the consistent and respectable members of the Democratic party, but among those of both parties who have been traitors to the principles which they once professed, and who do not really believe in any principles at all, the civil service reform which the country would be likely to get under his administration had better be postponed as remotely as possible.

COL. FORNEY, who has been absent in the Southwest for nearly three weeks, having returned, let us hope he will bring his *Press* into full accord with the Republican party. So far as we can make it out, he is not opposed to any candidate as such on the ticket, but to Senator CAMERON, who, it is alleged, had much to do in making the nominations. To reach General CAMERON he would transfer the State to the Democrats. This, as Col. FORNEY must know, is untenable ground, and it is altogether unworthy of him. We prefer to conclude that is not the work of himself, but of ill-advised subordinates in his absence. If Col. FORNEY really wishes to reach CAMERON he can do so in a perfectly legitimate way, and harm not the party. The only manner CAMERON is in the present canvass is his presumed candidacy for re-election to the Senate, which will rest with the Legislature. Let Col. FORNEY labor to secure an anti-CAMERON Legislature, and he will find helpers and have the satisfaction of achieving success. But let him cease to labor for BUCKALEW, whose election would probably leave CAMERON untouched, triumphant. The position of Col. FORNEY is a wholly false one; it will gain him no credit; his efforts cannot be successful. Professing to be for GRANT, his position is one of practical hostility to him and the Republican party of the nation. Let us tell Col. FORNEY that there is no escaping from the odium of such a position. He should abandon it, and plant himself on tenable ground. This he should do at once, and relieve himself of the odium and peril in which others in his absence have involved him.

THE DEMOCRATS AND GREELEY.

By the action of the Baltimore Convention the lists for the Presidential struggle have been distinctly defined, and the opposing candidates, between whom a selection must be made, are now set fairly before the people. Until the curtain fell upon the amazing farce of the present week, it was really uncertain who would be chosen as the standard bearer of the motley multitude hostile to General GRANT'S re-election. In vain we were assured that it was all arranged, that the so-called Democratic Convention about to assemble in Baltimore would not be a deliberative body, but a mere organ for the ratification of what had been done at Cincinnati, and that GREELEY would undoubtedly be the Democratic candidate. The imagination seemed so extravagant and so inconsistent with probability; its fulfillment would imply such reckless disdain for the facts of history and such stolid contempt for the prejudices and opinions of mankind, that sober-minded people were unable to put faith in anything so incomprehensible and so wonderful. However, the prediction has come to pass, and is now mere fact. A convention claiming to represent the ancient Democratic party, that organization which through so large a period of our entire national history controlled our national destinies in accordance with venerable principles believed to be inwrought with the very foundations of the government, has nominated as its candidate for the Presidency HORACE GREELEY, who has acquired fame and fortune by the energy, audacity and success with which he has for thirty years reviled and combatted the party which is now asked to confer upon him the highest honor in the republic. On the point of quoting the exclamation, "such are the vicissitudes of things," we pause on the reflection that here is a vicissitude quite without a parallel in history, unless, indeed, a parallel or at least an illustration, may be found in the fact mentioned by writers on medieval art, that, in the fourteenth century, the bas-reliefs on cathedrals frequently represented men kneeling down before the Devil and devoting themselves to him as his servants. By the reference we intend no scoff at the candidate, but mere recognition of the sincerity and truth of conviction with which, no doubt, leading Democrats deserve to be credited in the prolonged conflict which they have sustained against their political opponents. If they merit the compliment thus paid them, the treason to principle and the barter of a precious inheritance in exchange, not for pottage but for the hope of pottage, implied by the late transaction at Baltimore, must seem to them very justly typified in those once familiar affairs of business between avaricious souls on the one hand, and the Prince of Darkness on the other.

But we do not for a moment believe that the honest and sincere, however mistaken, rank and file of the Democratic party are prepared to follow their representatives to any such extreme. In speaking thus we do not forget the fact that very many, perhaps a large majority, of the people who call themselves Democrats acknowledge the mistakes of the past and the absolute necessity of a new departure. Some of the old issues for which they contended have been irrevocably settled in opposition to their views and hopes, and they have no desire to revive them, or to reverse recorded verdicts. But every one at all familiar with the history of the country knows perfectly well that the Democratic party has always represented an entire system of political principles, some of the most important of which still remain to be fully carried out and practically applied in their truth and integrity. What may be called the spirit of the party also has always been distinct and energetic, forming a political life and character so unique and well defined that even a transient traveler in the country, after a few days' sojourn among us, could hardly fail to recognize and point out the sound Democrat even from his non-political words and actions. Whatever differences of opinion might exist as to the worth of his qualities, there could be none as to the vigorous reality of the character. It is, therefore, foolish to fancy that a party thus constituted and animated is going to perish from inanition, or to suffer itself to be absorbed in silence and without resistance by the so-called Reformers of Cincinnati. The coalition consummated this week at Baltimore has seen the handiwork of self-interested leaders, who, destitute of the spirit of martyrdom, and utterly weary of waiting for office and power, were willing at whatever sacrifice of principle and personal dignity to grasp at the chances held out by Greeleyism. That the Democratic masses reject the miserable bargain, and abhor the spirit in which it originated, was apparent even in the temper of the Convention, and the impression thus derived is fully confirmed by information received from various sections of the country, and especially from the interior towns and counties of this State. Indeed, the fact might have been confidently anticipated, independently of any known expression of opinion on the part of individuals.

Why should Democrats desire to see President GRANT pulled down for the elevation of HORACE GREELEY? No candid person doubts that the defeat of GRANT *is the single* and all prevalent motive by which the Greeleyites are animated. There are Republicans in so far as they are moved by any other sentiment than hatred of the President, and in opposition to the President they have set up as a candidate a Republican of the Republicans, a Republican who has spent the best energies of his entire active life in railing at and destroying the Democratic party. He is besides a man whose feeble judgment, vehement speech, infantile simplicity of character, and grossness of manners utterly disqualify him for the high office for which he has been nominated. On the other hand, President GRANT is a man of moderate opinions, personally unobjectionable to the moderate members of all parties, and by actual trial proved reasonably competent for the high position which he fills. It is really difficult to imagine any reason save the hope of office which could induce a Democrat to prefer GREELEY to GRANT.

ANOTHER PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

The Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Railroad is being speedily pushed toward completion. The total length of this line is sixty miles, extending from Girard, five miles from Youngstown—to which point the tracks have been laid—to Ashtabula. Ten miles of rails have been laid at the Ashtabula end, and on the Fourth of July the formal opening of the first eight miles, extending to Austinburg station, was duly celebrated. In about two weeks track laying will be commenced at Girard, and the work will then be prosecuted at both ends. All the iron has been contracted for, and one-half of it is on the ground. This road connects with the Lawrence Railroad at Youngstown, and when completed will tend to reclaim the trade of the Mahoning valley, which was formerly controlled by Pittsburgh by means of the canal, but which has been diverted to Cleveland by the Cleveland and Mahoning Road. After the completion of the new line, the accommodation trains now stopping at Youngstown will be run directly through to Warren. The country between Warren and Ashtabula is a very rich agricultural region, and a large trade with that section will be secured to Pittsburgh on the completion of the line, as this city can then be reached by a single road, while to get to Cleveland it will be necessary to use two roads. This will secure to Pittsburgh a new route to the lakes, and largely increase the facilities for the shipment of iron ore, lumber, and other products.

A SUIT of an unusually important character—since it involves the question of the right of a State to control the action of a corporation created by the State—is now on trial in Illinois. Directly, the case involves the forfeiture of the franchise of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company for discrimination in charges for transportation of freight and passengers, in violation of the law of 1871. This, however, is only a minor consideration, inasmuch as the final decision by the Supreme Court of the United States, to which, no final it is understood the case, however at present determined, will ultimately be appealed, concerns the whole country: for the reason that it will establish a principle, one way or the other, as between railroads and the people, the magnitude of whose results can hardly be overestimated.

IT is said for damages instituted by a passenger who was ejected from a train from New York to New Haven, on the ground that his ticket was from New Haven to New York, the Supreme Court of Massachusetts recently decided that the ticket was good either way, inasmuch as it represented money paid for a passage between those points. This decision is of considerable interest to the traveling public.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The commencement season is now well over. The notable events were the conferring of an LL. D. upon President Grant, by Harvard; the reception of President elect Ezekiel Robinson at Brown; the inauguration of President Chadbourne at Williams, and the inauguration of President Potter at Union.

Idaho takes the lead of every other American locality in the multitude of its beavers, and will come into the Union as the Beaver State.

It is not yet settled whether the Boston jubilee was a financial success or failure. One paper says the receipts fall a hundred and fifty thousand dollars short of the expenditures, while another asserts that when all the receipts have been accounted for and all the bills rendered, quite a handsome surplus will remain. The result will be made known in a few days.

According to a German authority, extensive use of compressed air begins to be made in continental mines, chiefly for boring and coal cutting machines, for raising stuff and for lifting water.

The New York Board of Education have decided to introduce music as a distinct branch of education in the public schools of that city. This is a long stride in advance, and cannot fail to bring forth the happiest results.

Virginia farmers complain of the scarcity of water—streams never known to fail before are entirely dry—and some are compelled to drive their stock miles from their own farms to procure a sufficiency of water.

The people of Louisville are puzzling themselves over a strange insect recently found in a whisky barrel, and now on exhibition in the Public Library. It has tusks like an elephant, horns like a deer, eyes like a devil fish, projections anterior and posterior, wings of immense disproportion to its body, and looks like Satan in faint disguise. Several noted naturalists have examined the creature but are unable to classify him. It is probably the spirit of Bourbon incarnated.

Orange is said to be the proper color for spectacles, instead of green or blue, for persons of weak eyes. At the Milwaukee Soldiers' Home a room in the hospital is lighted through orange-colored windows, and is used, with very satisfactory results, for patients who have certain diseases of the eyes requiring the exclusion of the actinic rays of light.

Father DeSmet, the great Jesuit missionary, who has spent a lifetime among the Indians, and who knows them as well as, and perhaps better, than any living man, is to begin a series of papers in the *Catholic Review* on the red man and his experience among that people.

Two hundred and forty bales o cotton from Tahiti recently passed through San Francisco en route for England. It would seem from this that it is cheaper to ship freight by rail and than to send it by ship round the Horn.

The animals lately set at liberty from Robinson's menagerie, by the breaking of a bridge near New Haven, have been nearly all secured in a more or less damaged condition. The monkeys were recaptured by strategem. One of the Yale professors volunteered a course of lectures on the Darwinian theory, but the series was not half over before every one of the fugitives had been nabbed, so universal was their desire to hear the theory expounded.

During this hot weather very few refrigerators serve to keep ice from wasting more than half. To stop this waste an envelope of flannel and newspapers should be placed about the mass of ice. This envelope, of which at least newspapers are the most important part, is said to be perfectly effective.

The famous French Band will visit Chicago some time next week. A committee of fifty leading citizens, including Gen. Sheridan, has been appointed to take charge of the arrangements. The hospitalities of the city will be tendered them, and all the military bodies and civic societies of the city will participate in the reception.

A reform has been inaugurated in the management of the Mount Vernon estate. The newly appointed Superintendent has dispensed with the services of the three female Secretaries, while other reductions in the pay-roll, by lopping off unnecessary hands, have been made, effecting a very considerable saving.

Eggs are no longer the exclusive albumen used in the arts. It is now produced from the blood of animals. The serum separating when blood coagulates consists chiefly of albumen, the best quality of albumen thus obtained being transparent and soluble in water, and is used for mordanting yarns and cloth. The blood is dried in flat iron pans, by exposure to air at a temperature of about one hundred and twelve degrees.

Smuggling among women appears to have become one of the accomplishments of travel. German women are said to be the most frequent breakers of the law. French women the least overwhelmed with shame when discovered, the Irish most boisterous and quarrelsome, but the English and Americans by far the most adroit and cunning.

A sewing machine has been invented which is driven by clock-work, wound up in the usual way. Fixed in the machine, which is enclosed in a case beneath the machine itself, is a set of vanes which can be adjusted at any angle, so that the machine is regulated by the greater or lesser resistance which they offer to the air. Much time and labor are saved by the arrangement.

With the extension of the signal service system over the two Canadas, the peninsula of Nova Scotia, Bermuda and Cuba, to be added shortly to take place, it is said that meteoric changes may be accurately predicted three days in advance of their occurrence, to the still further advantage and benefit of the people.

A considerable demand for live "sea lions," which abound in Pacific waters, has lately sprung up from Eastern showmen. One was recently caught and caged which weighed twenty-five hundred pounds. The animals are usually lassoed, though sometimes chloroform is used.

The latest snake story comes from Indiana, to the effect that a small snake undertook to swallow one larger than himself and was choked in the operation—the two being firmly telescoped together when found. No reference to the late proceedings at Baltimore is intended.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Jesse R. Grant, father of the President, last week paid a visit to Georgetown, Brown county, Ohio, of which place he was for many years a resident, and from which the President went to West Point. The old gentleman is exceeding feeble, decrepid not only from age but also from a recent attack of paralysis. He is in charge of a servant, who watches over him and cares for him at all times.

Bismarck has become a member of the Association for the Introduction of National German Fashions, and is severely ridiculed for it in the French papers.

A ridiculous instance of Papal infallibility has just come to light. In his recent allocution he Pope confounded Solomon and Rehoboam with Samuel and Saul.

The Spanish papers caricature Amadeus as a dog with a tin pan tied to his tail, running on the road to Italy. Amadeus is much annoyed at the pictures. His eyes are not only offended, but also the tinpannum of his ear.

Everybody will be glad to learn that Miss Stafford, the "Miss Fite" of Congressional halls, has received the claim of eight thousand dollars voted her in payment of the revolutionary claims of her father, and gone on her way rejoicing. We mentioned at the time how, on the announcement of the passage of the bill she rose in the gallery, waved her handkerchief, and in other ways gave expression to her feelings of joy on the occasion, and became so overcome by emotion that she fainted away, and had to be assisted out of the gallery. Miss Stafford is upward of seventy years of age.

When Gen. Sherman and party were in the Caucasus, they were invited to an elegant breakfast, at which they met a large number of official personages. When the visiting party came to leave, they were presented with a bill for the breakfast, including all the the expenses of every one who was present. "Old Tecumseh" is said to have copied the example of "Our Army in Flanders."

Col. Thomas A. Scott has appointed Major George N. Smith quartermaster and chief engineer of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Major Smith was Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1854, and at the same time editor of the *Mountain Echo*, of Cambria county.

Professor Agassiz was recently tendered a public reception by the intendente of Santiago, Chili, which, owing to the state of his health, he was obliged to decline. The professor found two of his college mates of forty years ago in the university of that city, one of whom, Dr. Domeyki, gave to Professor Agassiz duplicates of his entire collection of fossils, by far the most complete and valuable collection in South America, which he has been thirty-five years in collecting, so that Professor Agassiz's museum will have the most complete collection of South American fossils made.

General Howard is about to start on another mission to the Indian country—this time to the Utes, Navajoes, and Cochise Apaches of New Mexico, with whom, on behalf of the government, he will endeavor to establish amicable relations. He will probably be gone several months, and if, in his judgment, such a course is necessary, will bring some of the principal chiefs of the tribes mentioned to Washington to confer with the President.

PAINTER'S MANUAL, a complete practical guide to house and sign painting, varnishing, polishing, kalsomining, paper hanging, lettering, staining, gilding, glazing, silvering, glass staining, analysis of color, harmony, contrast, &c. Fifty cents. Josse Haney & Co., 119 Nassau street, N. Y.

THE NEW ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

The Texas Pacific Railroad—Survey of the Ground—Col. Scott as a Speechmaker—The Resources of the Region—Great Interest of the Southern People in the Enterprise.

Colonel Thomas A. Scott and the Board of Directors of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company have returned from their tour of inspection of the route proposed. Everywhere during his journey the greatest living representative of railroad interests and energy seems to have seized and improved the occasion with intuitive railroad insight. The brief "talks" of Colonel Scott, as he modestly phrased them, at Shreveport, Dallas, Fort Worth, New Orleans and other points which he visited in the course of his tour, are models of compact and muscular straightforwardness. In the art of making himself thoroughly understood in a few simple words, and of developing a great scheme in a plain sentence, these public addresses show him to have few if any superiors. From them we gain a clear and comprehensive idea of the magnitude of the work, the location of the line intended to be built, and its importance to the trade and commerce and general material prosperity of the country. The line of road will be maintained near the thirty-second parallel of northern latitude, throughout. It starts from Shreveport on the one point, and Texarcana on the other, and these two lines, running in nearly a westerly direction, will meet at Fort Worth, in Tarrant county, Texas. In addition to Texas it traverses parts of New Mexico and Arizona, and so on to California. Colonel Scott expresses himself surprised at the peculiar adaptability of the country for the extension of railroad enterprises. He found a reasonably strong population in numbers, active people, plenty of timber and water, and a good natural location for the road; while with regard to the capabilities of the soil he expresses his belief that Texas alone will within a comparatively few years produce a larger quantity of the great agricultural staples than are now being produced in all the other States of the Union. In connection with this great enterprise, as it progresses, it is proposed to construct outlets from Shreveport, Texarcana and other points to New Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, and other commercial centers, thus giving a short and very direct connection through the lower Gulf States to Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and New England, and also with the line being constructed to Cairo, complete lines to St. Louis, Louisville, Chicago, and the cities of the Northwest. The work is to be commenced immediately, and to be pushed through to the Pacific with all the vigor and resources at command. Not the least notable feature of the matter is the practical enthusiasm which the speeches of Col. Scott everywhere aroused among those whom he addressed. For the first time in their lives they seem to be fairly ablaze with zeal for internal improvements, and are responding to the requirements of Col. Scott in the most prompt and liberal manner. The importance of the enterprise can hardly be overestimated.

Another Invention in Iron.

An invention for an "improvement in smelting or blast furnaces" has just been taken out, which, if the advantages that are claimed for it are even half sustained, must to a considerable degree revolutionize the manufacture of iron. It is called a "Stock Distributor," and consists of a cylinder and valve attachments, by which the stock used in the manufacture of iron can be distributed and located in any part of the furnace at the will of the operator. Under the old method of feeding a furnace the coarse material lodges around the walls and lining of the furnace, while the fine material collects in the center, forming a cold, gaseous impenetrable and almost solid mass, through which air will not circulate nor fire penetrate, except as slowly melted at its base. It will readily be seen that by this uneven deposit of the stock the quality and quantity of the iron produced must be injured and decreased, and that a vast amount of fuel and combustible material must be consumed in order to reduce the stock thus located. By the agency of this invention it is claimed that the same amount of iron can be produced from the same quantity of ore with at least one-fifth less coal, while, since it accompletely closes the top of the furnace, the heat and gas which now escape from the top are confined in the furnace, used in the practical reduction of the stock, and conducted away for purposes of heating boilers and ovens, thereby effecting a number of other important savings. The invention is the work of one of the members of the large iron firm of Griswold & Co., and is now being tested in one of their establishments. Competent judges are said to pronounce it an invaluable invention.

ON THE Fourth of July Vice President Colfax delivered an interesting and able address to the citizens of a Michigan town, in the course of which he characterized the United States as "the hope of the poor men of the world"—attributing its growing greatness to the fact that its institutions have gradually been brought into harmony with the divinely enunciated principle "There shall be but one manner of law for him that was born among you and for the stranger." True. At least no thoughtful man can doubt that in the degree in which the institutions and practices of men and nations accord with the great primal laws to which creation moves, security and safety come of their obedience. How long would the United States remain "the poor man's land," should the following platform of one of the strongest Greeley journals in the country—printed only three days before the assembling of the Baltimore Convention—ever be carried out?

"White supremacy and repudiation!" "The Constitution of 1868 and the rights of States!" "This is a white man's government, made by white men, for white men and their posterity forever!" "Down with the Fifteenth Amendment!" "The repudiation of the monstrous Yankee war debt!—and that accursed unconstitutional burden! accumulated by an unconstitutional mob, styling itself a Congress, in the prosecution of an unconstitutional crime, for the accomplishment of an unconstitutional and horrid purpose!"

Through what unspeakable sacrifice and suffering our country has lifted itself to firm and safe ground, the history of the past ten or twelve years shows. And the principle which is fairly and squarely before the people is, whether, having put the life of their land into harmony with the universe, they will now become a party to its own and their own undoing.

SO MANY important events and movements have taken place in this country and Europe during the past year or two, that comparatively little attention has been given by the press to the progress of affairs in South America. The study is, however, not the less interesting on that account. While public attention has been largely concentrated on the part which Prussia has been playing in Germany, it seems that Brazil has herself been steadily pursuing a similar policy of absorption. Like Prussia, some years ago, Brazil is surrounded by a number of petty States which, although comparatively unimportant in themselves would, nevertheless, constitute a desirable addition to her territory; while the parallel is still further maintained in the fact that she has a stronger government and more powerful military force than any of her neighbors, and she is taking advantage of this strength to push her encroachments on Paraguay in a manner which has at last provoked a sharp remonstrance from the Argentine Federation. From present appearances it is not unlikely that another conflict will, before long, ensue, the ultimate result of which can hardly be of any other than a centralizing character. In course of time it is not improbable that most of the smaller South American republics, now rent and torn with constant revolutions, will undergo this process of absorption by the heaviest power.

THE opposition press are making a great flourish of trumpets over the fact that a colored man named Saunders, an elector on the Maryland Republican ticket, has written a letter requesting the withdrawal of his name and severing his connection with the Republican party. The reasons which he assigns in explanation and vindication of his course seem singularly weak and foolish, but with this we have nothing to do. The notable feature of the matter is the great number of letters which the manifesto in question has drawn from the colored Republicans of Maryland to the Chairman of the State Republican Committee, entreating him to accept the declination, and indignantly repudiating and denouncing what they term the unaccountable apostasy of the writer. It is quite evident that, although here and there will doubtless be found a few colored men who will vote the Democratic ticket, their number will be so meager as not to be felt in the smallest election district of the country.

REFERRING to the new Erie Railroad election, the *Herald* says: "Outside of what is promised in the Presidency, speculation is at sea as to whether Erie is in the hands of men who will guide its fortunes honestly in its own interest, or whether it has fallen into those who will make it half fish and half flesh in some new combination of railroad enterprise."

THE *Tribune* says the Democrats "accept GREELEY with delight and not with repugnance." About the same kind of delight that patients take castor oil. The *Tribune* takes no account of the "delight" of those who utterly refuse to accept GREELEY. Both classes are about equally delighted.

THE New York *Herald* wants to know if the Baltimore Convention was the knell of the Democracy? Impartial judges are very decided in the opinion that it was.

Most of the mines in the eastern part of Tennessee employ penitentiary convicts as miners.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN.

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Jilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmick, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

JUDICIARY.
President Judge Common Pleas Court.
JAMES P. STERRETT.
Associate Judge.
EDWIN H. STOWE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOS. EWING, MATHEW EDWARDS, THOS. MacCONNELL, SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, J. W. F WHITE, THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY.
First City District.—HENRY H. McCORMICK.
Second City District.—S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

COUNTY DISTRICTS.
JAMES W. BALLANTINE, HYDE K. SAMPLE, J. D. RAMSEY, A. B. YOUNG, JOHN C. NEWMEYER.

SHERIFF.
JOHN H. HARE.

CLERK OF COURTS.
WILLIAM H. McCLEARY.

RECORDER.
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS.

REGISTER.
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

COMMISSIONER.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE.

DIRECTOR OF POOR.
JAMES W. BELL.

Suggestions for Summer.

It is of the greatest importance that the system should be in a vigorous condition when the hot weather commences. The effects of a high temperature upon an enfeebled frame are always more or less disastrous. The loss of substance and the decensions of nervous power, occasioned by excessive heat, can only be compensated by the active, healthful, and regular exercise of all the bodily functions by which the waste of nature is replenished and the vital energies renewed. The great utility of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a means of toning, invigorating and regulating the organs of the body, is universally acknowledged. As a tonic it stimulates the flagging appetite and accelerates digestion; as a corrective it neutralizes the acidity of the stomach and relieves flatulency; as an alterative and mild aperient it regulates the liver and the bowels; as an anodyne it promotes tranquil sleep; as a wholesome stimulant it imparts firmness and elasticity to the relaxed and trembling nerves, and as a blood depurent it purifies the vital stream. The value of such a specific to the weak and debilitated is beyond all estimate. To invalids wasted down by the sultry heat of midsummer, it is as refreshing and vitalizing as the cool night dew to the sun-scorched flowers. Composed of vegetable elements only, with a basis of pure diffusive stimulant, it is safe and palatable as well as medicinal. In fever and ague districts, and wherever the natural conditions are hardly favorable to disease, it is considered the best safeguard against miasmious infection, and the speediest remedy for intermittent and remittent fevers.

CHAMPAGNE WINE.

CHAMPAGNE WINE.

I am this day in receipt of 50 cases of SUPERIOR CHAMPAGNE WINE of my own tap station, guaranteed Strictly Pure, and at a moderate price.

Also, a Pure Article of

HOLLAND GIN,

Of my own importation, which for quality cannot be excelled.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,

No. 84 MARKET STREET, corner of the Diamond.

BROWN'S ESS. JAMAICA GINGER,
DIXON'S CARMINATIVE,
JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE,
HENDERSON'S CARMINATIVE,
DUTCHER'S FLY PAPER,
DAVIDSON'S FLY PAPER,
Received and for sale by
George A. Kelly & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner Wood street and First avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1869.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books for Sale, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, Vice President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. F. MCINTIRE, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John D. Ditmeyer, F. Behm, J. Fullerton, Thomas Sheaff, S. H. Hartman, Robert O. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.
CHOICE GOODS
AND
LOW PRICES.
James Caldwell
HAS NOW IN STOCK A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Linen Lace Sacques and Jackets.
Linen Lace Shawls,
Ottoman Shawls, Brocha Shawls,
Grenadine Shawls,
Black Mourning Shawls,
Black Hernanis, Pure Silk Warp,
Satin Stripe Black Hernanis and Grenadines,
Plain Black Silk Grenadines,
Black Wool Delaines,
Timsel Bombazines,
Mohairs and Alpacas.
Japanese Silk, new styles at low prices.
Summer Silks, a very large stock.
Black Silk of the most celebrated makes.
Paneu, Bonnet, Tapesier and Belion.
Cheney Brothers' American Silk.
Chintzes, Prints and Percales.
Linen Sul-togs and Ladies' Suits.
118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT
TO THE
Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.
JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.
FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
OFFICE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
HARRISBURG, June 26, 1872.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny
Wholesale and Retail,
LADIES' SUITS. DRESS GOODS. LADIES' SUITS. DRESS GOODS. LADIES' SUITS. DRESS GOODS. LADIES' SUITS. DRESS GOODS.
A. W. Erwin & Co.
RETAIL STORES
HORNE & CO.
In order to Close Out our Present Assortment of
LAMA LACE
Points, Sacques and Jackets,
We offer them for the next fifteen days AT COST. Ladies desiring to secure a Bargain are desiring to secure REAL BARGAINS in this line of goods.
BLACK ENGLISH THREAD LACE
SACQUES AND POINTS,
BERTHAS, BARBES,
VEILS, COLLARS,
AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
BLACK ENGLISH THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES, all widths.
GUIPURE LACE BERTHAS.
A choice assortment of Point Gauze, Appleque and Duchesse COLLARS and CUFFS.
HANDKERCHIEFS, BERTHAS, BARBES, COIFFEURS, &c.
BRUSSELS AND SPOTTED NET VEILS, new shapes.
REAL AND PATENT VALENCIENNE

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in the part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REX,
D. C. MANFULL, N. P. McINTOSH.
G. G. MANFULL, D. W. TRETERN, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.
Verona Borough, Allegheny County School Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 11, 1872.

We have received a copy of the annual report of the Bank Clerks' Association of St. Louis. The Association is similar to the one first formed by the bank employees in New York city, and since in most of the leading cities of the country.

The institution is chartered by the State of Missouri, and has for its object—first, the insurance of the lives of its members under the co-operative plan and the support of those clerks temporarily out of employment, when they are unable to support themselves, and finally, it proposes to "establish a social fraternity of the bank employees of this great city and State, where we shall become acquainted with each other, interchange views in relation to the various duties of our respective offices, make ourselves more useful to our employers, and establish a brotherhood, in order that, if any one of our members shall, from any cause (other than dishonor) be thrown out of employment, each and every brother member shall consider it his bounden duty to exert himself to obtain for him at the earliest possible moment employment."

Bank clerks seldom receive salaries more than sufficient to support their families, and thus, in case of sickness or loss of situation, they are soon left without means of support. The company then comes forward and assists its members until they can get employment. While co-operative insurance, as far as the general public is concerned, has proved to be an expensive form of insurance, it is successful where some outside influence holds the members together, as in case of Railroads and Express Companies, and guarantees the continuance of a full membership. Such an institution in this city would be of great benefit to those entitled to participate in its benefits. We have in the city and neighboring towns represented here in the Clearing House over seventy banking institutions. An average of five employees to each bank gives a total of three hundred and fifty persons. If some prominent bank officer would take hold of the matter it could easily be pushed to a successful consummation.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117¾	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115	115	115
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¾	114¾	114¾
10-40s	113¾	113¾	113¾
New 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾
Gold	114¼	114¼	114¼
Currency 6s	124¾	124¾	124¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114	
United States 6s of 1881	117¾	
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¾	
United States 5-20s of 1864	114¾	
United States 5-20s of 1865	115⅝	
United States 10-40s	113¾	
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾	
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115	
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾	
Central Pacific Railroads	91¾	
Central Pacific Railroad	90	
Currency Bonds	124½	

—At the Erie Railway election about 500,000 shares were voted, resulting in a compromise ticket agreed on by the English stockholders. Mr. McHenry voted 250,000 shares, and Mr. Homans about 150,000. The following list of Directors were elected:

DIRECTORS—1872-73.

Samuel B. Babcock,	Henry L. Lansing,
Samuel L. M. Barlow,	J. Tatem Gwynne,
John J. Cisco,	Edwin D. Morgan,
Charles Day,	John V. L. Pruyn,
Alexander S. Diven,	Homer Ramsdell,
Josh A. Dix,	Frederick Schuyler,
W. Butler Duncan,	William W. Snipper,
John T. Johnson,	Wm. H. Travers,
Peter H. Watson.	

—A comparison between the debt and resources of Allegheny county and Philadelphia on the census estimates of the value of real and personal estate gives Allegheny county a credit balance of $355,181,070 and Philadelphia $1,206,254,747. Allegheny county's debt is less than $7,000 000, while Philadelphia's is about $45,000,000.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

$	July 11, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold		114	114	114	114	114¼	114¼
Canton		98			98		
Western Union Tel		73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	74¼
Quicksilver			41¾		42		
Pacific Mail		74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Adams Express		97			99¾		
Wells Fargo Express		97			99¾		
American Express		74			75¾		
United States Express		47			47		
New York Central		97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
New York Central Scrip		96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	
Erie		24	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Reading							
Michigan Central		115¾			115¾		
Michigan Southern		93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Illinois Central		137			136		
Cleveland and Pitts		91	91	91	91	91	91
Chicago and Northwest		73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Do. preferred		85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	
Rock Island		111	111	111	111	111	
St. Paul		53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	
Do. preferred		78	78	78	78	78	
Wabash		37¾	37¾				37¾
Do. preferred		87	87				
Fort Wayne		93	93	93	93	93	
Ohio and Mississippi		44¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Chicago and Alton							
Do. preferred							
Boston, Hartford & Erie							
Harlem		115			115½		
New Jersey Central		101			101¾		
Union Pacific		37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	58¾ Lehigh Valley R. R. 59¾
Phila. and Erie	20¾ North Penn's R. R. 53
Lehigh Navigation	44 United Cos's of N. J. 126¾
Catawissa	25 Lehigh Navigation 42½
Oil Creek & Alley R.	37 Reading 58¾

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, July 11, 1872. }

	Price		Price
	per lb.		per lb.
Grated crackers	9 c	Lemon biscuit	13 c
Almond tea cakes	14½c	Lemon snaps	14½c
Boston crackers, ex.	10½c	Milk biscuit, extra	12 c
Boston Thread do	7½c	Nic Nac (same asmn.)	
Butter crackers	10½c	Boston	17 c
Croquet	15 c	N Y oyster crackers	8 c
Cracked Wheat	7½c	Orange cakes	13½c
Cracker Meal, 9 doz, in boxes of 2 and 4 dozen	$1 00	Oyster crackers	8 c
Cream crackers	12 c	Oval farm crackers	10 c
Derby	14½c	Presidents	13 c
Fruit biscuit	13 c	Soda crackers, ex	10½c
Farina crackers	13 c	Soda crackers, square	10½c
Ginger snaps	13½c	Spiced jumbles	13½c
Ginger cakes	13½c	Sugar jumbles	14½c
Graham Wine biscuit	13 c	Scotch biscuit	13 c
Graham Boston	10 c	Strawberry cakes	14½c
Honey biscuit	13½c	Water crackers	7½c
Honey Fingers	15½c	Wine crackers	10½c
Lady Fingers	13½c		

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Dry Goods—There has been some feelers thrown out for large lots of standard sheetings for future delivery, but we are unable to learn whether any definite contracts were closed. There is also a disposition to purchase heavily of Canton flannels and a few of the favorite brands of sheetings to supply the extreme Southern trade. The indications are that there will be a considerable movement of these goods in first hands, and the prices realized for them will largely determine the opening prices for the season. The New York *Daily Bulletin* says: "There is more confidence in the present prices of woolens, with a disposition on the part of clothiers to purchase, as we feel warranted in saying that cloths and cassimeres are seemingly as low as manufacturers can produce them."

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1872. }

Cattle.

At the time of writing our last report we stated the market was overstocked with common cattle, and that with few buyers present, the probability was that trade would be very hard. Such turned out to be the case. The Fourth of July coming on Thursday kept a good many buyers from the yards, and the ket closing dull and weak on Friday evening, with some in the pens unsold. This week the receipts were moderate for the first three days, and were composed principally of common and medium grades. The attendance of buyers is better than last week and an improved feeling rules the market. Good stock is the best demand and sells for better prices relatively better. Most of the offerings of good have changed hands, and at this writing the prospect looks favorable for the balance of the week. Prices may be said to be 25 per hundred higher than last week. Following are the current rates: Extra, 90 lbs steers, $5 @@ 5 25; prime, 85 lbs, $4 75 to 5 @@ 5 00; good, $4 50 to $4 65; common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 50 to $4 25.

Cattle.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
54	51,300	$4 75	8	8,960	$5 25
4	3,200	5 00	18	16,200	5 00
4	4,040	5 00	4	4,120	5 12
12	10,400	5 00	2	2,040	5 12
1	1,100	5 00	1	910	5 25
1	1,100	5 00	17	15,650	5 12
17	17,270	5 00	17	16,560	5 62
17	17,060	5 00	17	16,560	5 62
18	16,000	5 00	20	17,700	5 12
18	16,200	5 00	20	17,700	5 12
18	18,370	5 25	36 bulls	14,850	2 50

Black Lead.

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

17	16,200	5 25	23	20,600	5 70
1	1,000	5 00	1	6,450	6 00
2	2,040	6 00	19	18,570	615 over 4 75
18	20,960	5 75	1	1,050	5 62

HADLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

17	21,440	6 00	15	16,480	5 00
18	18,070	6 50	19	19,830	5 00
18	18,440	5 50	19	17,580	5 00
18	19,550	5 50	19	20,120	5 25
17	20,230	6 25	18	20,730	5 80

RADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

16	19,950	6 00	16	17,620	4 62
17	17,750	6 00	15	15,450	5 25
19	18,790	5 75	17	19,060	5 50
1	1,050	5 00	1	1,250	6 00
6 Texas	7,200	4 00	15	17,990	6 00
17	21,220	5 00	17	20,500	6 00
18	20,500	5 00	2	2,230	6 50
1	1,070	5 00	1	6,320	6 75
3	3,450	6 30	14	21,660	6 00
1	970	5 00	1	1,060	6 75
3	3,150	5 80	2	2,240	5 50
2	2,000	5 50	16	17,760	5 50
34	39,950	6 10	23	29,270	5 87
27	28,400	6 00	21	17,210	5 50
65	78,880	6 35	1	1,060	4 00

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

17	19,080	6 40	18	20,960	5 25
3	4,000	5 60	18	20,210	5 25
17	21,270	5 75	15	18,080	5 50
18	21,460	5 50	17	18,310	5 00
1	1,100	5 00	1	1,140	5 25
21	26,360	5 50	21	1,560	4 50
17	21,750	5 75	21	23,750	4 50
17	22,440	5 75	20	1,160	4 00
17	20,950	5 50	19	21,450	5 25
43	51,620	6 35	1	1,400	4 00

Hogs.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price	No.	Weight.	Price.
10	9,080	4 35	31	8,240	4 25
93	17,620	4 25	20	3,340	4 25
19	8,200	4 00	42	10,470	4 50
4	4,660	4 50	72	15,530	4 50
19	18,460	4 40	84	17,600	4 50
21	4,160	4 00	28	6,010	4 30
1	2,700	4 00	1	1,130	4 20
365	74,490	4 30			

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

29	5,830	4 10	95	17,840	4 12
105	21,620	4 12	15	2,420	4 12
103	21,230	4 12	97	19,980	4 10
102	21,520	4 12	97	19,980	4 10
97	19,750	4 12	97	19,980	4 10
105	21,250	4 10	20	3,950	4 25
93	19,240	4 10	96	20,840	4 30
93	19,240	4 10	96	20,960	4 30
101	20,120	4 10	96	19,250	4 30
11	1,450	4 50	99	20,510	4 30
44	8,950	4 30	46	9,410	4 30
93	17,010	4 20	52	10,700	4 30
21	20,030	4 40	1	170	4 00

RADLER, HAVENS & CO SOLD

124	29,030	4 30	116	29,340	4 50
29	6,400	4 15	99	21,300	4 25
87	19,220	4 40	404 stillers	87,200	4 30
100	20,950	4 30	96	20,960	4 30
44	11,000	4 55	88	22,860	4 50

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

1	69,510	4 30	12	3,300	4 30
29	21,030	4 35	65	15,080	4 30
68	16,200	4 40	63	14,850	4 25
101	27,010	4 40	133	37,200	4 25
106	29,140	4 40	27	6,780	4 30
53	12,960	4 40	67	11,180	4 25
81	20,180	4 41	11	2,570	4 30
19	19,640	4 40	84	19,950	4 30
20	5,050	4 30	82	12,090	4 40
20	5,050	4 40	98	9,080	4 30
211	57,330	4 60	93	24,120	4 70
17	44,800	4 60	93	21,730	4 60
2	860	4 25	23	6,790	4 45
4	21,000	4 60	93	20,960	4 45
12	2,930	4 25	136	32,230	4 50
4	1,040	4 20	40	10,180	4 45
54	12,960	4 20	6	1,620	4 25
68	15,810	4 30	77	18,740	4 30

H. G. IMHOFF & CO. BOUGHT

48	11,810	4 35	97	23,010	4 30
94	19,660	4 30	175	42,150	4 40
116	25,540	4 50	172	40,250	4 50
54	12,720	4 50	72	16,900	4 50
20	5,040	4 60	60	13,050	4 50
3	960	4 50	121	27,330	4 60
200	45,250	4 55	44	11,200	4 60
44	11,460	4 50	41	10,260	4 60
126	25,220	4 50	40	10,180	4 45

Sheep.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
223	16,540	$5 00	97	7,400	$4 50
150	17,600	4 90	140	7,280	4 60
1	6,230	4 50			

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

138	12,310	4 50	4 bucks,	each 2 00
84	7,840	4 50	156	14,750 4 75
203	17,150	4 50	280	19,120 4 75
158	17,020	4 50	181	16,020 4 75
1	960	5 50	10 lambs,	99 head 1 25
1	70 head	4 00	30 lambs	3,070 1 25
42	3,630	4 50		3,200
42	7,630	4 75		

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

28	2,520	5 25	267	17,380	4 75
178	14,670	5 00	230	16,100	4 90
102	8,370	4 50	73	99 head	1 00
1	70	4 00	15	15,190	4 75
121	9,410	5 00	100	9,000	5 00
222	17,760	5 00			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

283	9 head	1 00	19	1,350	4 62
125	12,500	5 00	20	2,130	4 50
157 lambs	7,850	4 25	268	15,780	4 35
1	70 head	4 00	30	2,700	5 00

HOLMES LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

208	19,200	5 25	196	14,660	4 50
110	8,300	5 00	196	21,710	4 50
1	70 head	2 00	19	2,200	5 00
123	9,410	5 00	29	2,950	5 00
222	17,760	5 00	180	15,450	5 00

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

283	9 head	1 00	19	1,350	4 62
125	12,500	5 00	20	2,130	4 50
157 lambs	7,850	4 25	268	15,780	4 35
1	70 head	4 00	30	2,700	5 00

Black Lead.

HOLMES LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

208	19,200	5 25	196	14,660	4 50
110	8,300	5 00	196	21,710	4 50
1	70 head	2 00	19	2,200	5 00
123	9,410	5 00	29	2,950	5 00
222	17,760	5 00	180	15,450	5 00

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, July 11, 1872. }

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Drug Grists.

Acid.			Magnesia	75	@ 1 40
Acetic	17	@ 20	Carb	35	@ 45
Citric	1 30	@1 35	Morph sul	5 00	@ 5 50
Oxalic		20	Nitro No 1		2 50
Tartaric	70	@ 75	Oxy		3 75
Alcohol, gall	1 80	@ 2 25	Rosemary	75	@ 80
Alcohol.			Sassafras	35	@ 40
Anise		90	Castor	1	@ 1 25
Sassa		85	Sperm	2 40	@ 2 50
Am. Carb	24	@ 26	Whale		75
Amm	12	@ 14	Oil		
Arnotta	75	@ 80	Cod liver gal	2 00	@ 2 10
Ashes			Lemon	6 00	@ 6 50
Soda	6¾	@ 7¼	Linseed gall	1 05	@ 1 10
Bal. Copa	1	@ 1 05	Neats f gall	1 25	@ 1 40
Bay Rum, gal	1 30	@ 4 00	Olive	1 75	@ 3 00
Bark.			Quarts	6 00	@ 12 00
Cinch		44	Pints	3 50	@ 6 75
Calisaya	1	@ 1 25	Origan	75	@ 80
Pale	1	@ 1 25	Peppermint	5	@ 5 50
Yellow	45	@ 55	Rosemary	1 50	@ 2 00
Black Lead.			Sassafras	75	@ 80
American	5	@ 6	Sperm	2 40	@ 2 50
East Ind	11	@ 12	Tanner	2 40	@ 2 50
German	7	@ 9	Whale	1 02	@ 1 10
Blue Mass		50	Winter's	75	@ 80
Blue Vitr	14	@ 15	Opium	7 35	@ 7 75
Borax	36	@ 38	Pt Paris	4 00	@ 4 75
Brims coll	4¾	@ 5	Potass.		
Bromine	1	@ 1 10	Bichrom	28	30
Calomel	1	@ 1 10	Chlorate	65	@ 68
Caustic	1	@ 1 05	Iodide	8	@ 9 00
Cantr ref	80	@ 85	Prussiate	45	@ 50
Cantharis	2	@ 2 50	Rhubarb		@ 1
Cham. Ger		47	Rosin	7 00	@ 9 00
Chlorof'm	47	@ 50	Root		
Chlorof'm	1 55	@ 1 60	Gentian		14
Cloves	1	@ 1 05	Ginger		24
Cochineal	50	@ 55	Jamaica		30
Con Pye casc	5	@ 5 50	Jalap		80
Copperas	3½	@ 4	Jalap pow		90
Cream Tar	48	@ 50	Liquorice	15	@ 18
Cubebs		25	Rhub R I	1	@ 1 50
Cudbear	25	@ 28	Sarsa Hon	1	@ 1 10
Dover Em	10	@ 12	Senega	75	@ 80
Ergotine	1	@ 1 10	Snake Va	25	@ 30
Epsom	2	@ 3	Germ		15
Ether sul	3	@ 4	Soap Cast	15½	@ 16
Flax	6	@ 7	Spoon	3	@ 3½
Do pulp	3	@ 4	Tallow	6½	@ 7
Gums.			Tartar	35	@ 4½
Arabic	90	@ 1 00	Turpentine		
Aloes	20	@ 25	Varnish	1	@ 1 25
Asafœtida	40	@ 45	Vitriol, blue	8½	@ 9
Camphor	50	@ 54	Green		
Myrrh	45	@ 50	Oil		
Shellac	50	@ 54	Soda		
Shellac, bleached	60	@ 65	Ash	3	@ 4 25
Tragacanth	90	@ 1 00	Bi Carb	4	@ 4 50
Gum Flake	90	@ 1 00	Sal	1	@ 1 25
Myrrh Pk	45	@ 50	Soap Cast	15	@ 18
Shellac	50	@ 54	Sal	3½	@ 4
Tragacanth	90	@ 1 00	Saltpetre	8	@ 9
Gum Flake	90	@ 1 00	Soap Cast	15	@ 18
Myrrh Pk	45	@ 50	Sal	3½	@ 4
Indigo Ma	1 35	@ 1 40	Saltpetre	8	@ 9
Indigo Bl	1 40	@ 1 50	Soap Cast	15	@ 18
Iodine, re	5	@ 5 25	Sal	3½	@ 4
Iodine, cr	7	@ 8	Saltpetre	8	@ 9
Iodoform	7	@ 8	Soap Cast	15	@ 18
Lead, Red	11	@ 12	Sal	3½	@ 4
Litharge	11	@ 12	Saltpetre	8	@ 9
Madder	19	@ 20	Soap Cast	15	@ 18
			Sal	3½	@ 4
			Saltpetre	8	@ 9

THE VERY LATEST.

A SINGULAR STORY.

Gen. Sherman's Visit to Berlin—He Fails to Get an Audience with Emperor William.

New York, July 11.—A Berlin correspondent of the *Tribune* tells this curious story: Gen. Sherman has just left Berlin, after a conspicuously brief visit, and young Grant will leave to-day. The General was very indignant at the lack of attention which he experienced from the court, and no doubt will nurse his wrath to keep it warm, under the impression that he has a good honest grievance. He will say with truth that he went to call on Moltke, whose rank corresponds with his own, on the very day of his arrival; that Moltke did not return his visit for three or four days; that Bancroft, American Envoy, notified the Emperor's aid, Gen. Swartzkoppen, that Sherman would be happy to pay his respects to the Emperor; that Sherman called promptly on Schwartzkoppen the day of his arrival, and expressed a desire to see the Emperor; that he never pretended that he had no uniform, though on this visit he was in civilian's dress, and that to these announcements Bancroft sent a reply the following day to the effect that the Emperor had no objections to receiving Sherman. Bancroft advised Gen. Sherman not to accept the privilege on such terms. I am told, at all events, that Sherman did not, but pleaded his engagements. The German side answers to these statements of Gen. Sherman's that he had no right to ask an audience of the Emperor, except in his character of General, and in the uniform of his rank. The tiequette of the Prussian court on this subject is as old as the monarch; that Sherman dined in uniform at Bancroft's the night Schwartzkoppen's answer was received, and Schwartzkoppen was present and called attention to the fact that General Sherman is the highest representative in the field of the department of the American government which supplied the enemies of Germany with arms during the war of '70 and '71. He is likewise well known here for his pronounced sympathies for France then and since, and had therefore no right to expect from this government any but purely official civilities. This is the case on both sides so far as it is yet developed.

New York, July 11.—Gen. Sherman was interviewed at Geneva recently, with the following result: "Switzerland is the most beautiful country that he has visited. The people there surprised him with their agricultural industriousness. Most of the sovereigns whom he had seen, especially the Emperor of Russia, impress him as workers. The Egyptian Khedive showed him the most marked attention. The growing of sugar seems to be the Khedive's favorite scheme. The General did not meet King William of Prussia. The Prussian army is the finest in the world. It is a perfect machine of war." Of American politics, he says: "I think Grant is going to win this election. I don't see who's to stand against him."

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Near Napierville, Ill., on Wednesday, Frank Hewes, a boy of fifteen, was thrown from a mowing machine by the horses running away, and falling in front of the blades was so mangled that he died in a few hours.

A fire at Oshkosh, Wis., on Wednesday night destroyed the dwellings of W. Weirwine and M. J. Gammen, several barns, an hall and the new Congregational church.

The jury in the case of Patrick Morrissey, on trial at Buffalo for murdering his mother a few weeks since, returned a verdict of murder of the first degree.

The news from Pope county, Ark., is still exciting. It is said the militia are disarming everybody, and a general state of uneasiness and terror prevails.

Miss Chase and a married sister were drowned in a creek near Topeka, Kansas, on Tuesday, while bathing.

The total value of personal property, moneys and credits in Hamilton county, Ohio, is $64,000,000.

The board of officers of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce yesterday announced a new rule providing that in contracts for the delivery of one hundred barrels of mess pork, or one hundred tierces of lard, not less than the full quantity of the same brand, shall constitute a delivery. In contracts for a larger quantity not less than fifty of each, of the same brand, would be a sufficient delivery, unless the terms of the contract otherwise allege.

A heavy rain yesterday morning did considerable damage at Cincinnati to sewers and unfinished buildings.

THE Voudou festival, which flourishes in New Orleans and vicinity, though diabolical is interesting, and brings strongly to mind the witch scene in Macbeth. The last one was held near one of the bayous on the Ponchartrain Railroad, at night time. The Voudou Queen made a short address to the assembly, both black and white, all participating, and afterward a fire was built upon which every one was required to throw a stick of wood, making a wish as they did so. Then a black snake was cut into three pieces and thrown into a cauldron upon the fire, and after it a cat and a black rooster, which were thrown in alive. Then all were ordered to undress; certain powders were thrown into the kettle; at twelve o'clock all hands were ordered to the lake and, with incantations, singing, dancing and a long sermon the time was occupied until daybreak. The whole strange ceremony wound up with prayers and a benediction.

ONE of the most simple modes of preventing boiler incrustations would appear to be that which has now for a length of time been in use at the Darmstadt gas works. The engine is worked day and night, almost without interruption, and the formation of calcareous deposits has been entirely prevented by the use of crude prolligneous acid, combined with tar—being either introduced into the boiler or mixed with the feed water. Since this mixture has been in use, they have never had a stoppage through incrustation, and have never had to use a hammer or chisel once. Each year, during the summer, when less gas is required, the boiler is opened, and perhaps a couple of handfuls of loose scale taken out from the bottom. The quantity of the substance thus employed is very small—just enough to blacken paper. Where, consequently the iron is not attacked, and of course the boiler rarely needs any repair.

OUR farmers have commenced harvesting their grain, and in all sections of the county the noise of reapers and mowers may be heard from "morn till dewy eve," and the fast falling cereals bedeck the fields in which they proudly stood with head erect, in winrows of beauty. Everywhere the farmers, though slightly disappointed, are much encouraged with the crops, as there is no reason to fear a want in this respect, and the prospects all over the county for a reasonably good crop are bright and satisfactory.—*Reading Sun.*

THE number of miners in the United States is 152,000; of carpenters, 344,000; of shoemakers, 171,000; of tailors, 161,000; of operatives in mills, 224,500. There are also 62,000 physicians and surgeons, 44,000 clergymen, 5,286 journalists and 40,000 printers.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

July 11, 1872, 3 P. M.

Stations.	*Rise. Depth.	*Fall. Feet.	Inch.	*Rise. Feet.	Inch.
St. Paul		0	0	0	0
Fort Benton		0	0	0	0
Omaha	14.8	0	6	0	0
Keokuk		0	0	0	0
Leavenworth	10.7	0	0	0	0
Keokuk	16.8	0	0	0	0
Cairo, Ills	16.8	0	2	0	0
St. Louis, Mo	19.6	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh, Pa	2.0	0	0	0	0
Cincinnati, Ohio	7.2	0	0	0	1
Louisville, Ky	11.2	0	0	0	0
Memphis, Tenn	11.8	0	0	0	2
Vicksburg, Miss	19.2	0	0	0	0
Shreveport, La		0	0	0	0
Nashville, Tenn	2.11	0	0	0	0
New Orleans, La		0	0	0	0

NOTE: Nashville—Above low water.
New Orleans—Below high water mark.
*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—River seven feet six inches and rising. On account of the rise in the Kanawha which rose in a very short time three feet forty inches above the mouths, no one can venture out on the Ohio having been diligently employed in removing them to-day, fearing a flood in that stream. The Mary Ann, from New Orleans, is here repairing her flues, and will leave for Pittsburgh to-morrow. Departed—Kate Putnam, Pittsburgh. Heavy rain early this morning and threatening to-night.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 11.—River falling, with four feet two inches water in the canal, and two feet two inches in the chute, and five feet seven in Kentucky. Light rain most of the afternoon; cloudy and pleasant to-night. Business very dull. Arrived—R. Rankin, Evansville; charmer, Cincinnati. Departed—J. E. Kanada, Cincinnati; Charmer, Evansville.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 11.—The river declined to-day almost as rapidly as it rose yesterday. There is twenty-eight inches on Harpeth Shoals. Weather warm and showery. Arrived—Burnside, Cairo.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, July 11.—Cloudy and hot; mercury 71 to 92; heavy rain to the east all last afternoon. The river is fallen six inches. Up—Quickstep, Fayetteville and Arlington, Brown—Tarascon and Mary Ament. Business very light.

Cairo.

CAIRO, July 11.—Arrived—Bismarck, St. Louis; W. Cowen, Memphis; Grand Tower and Iron Mountain, St. Louis; James Howard, New Orleans; Idlewild, Louisville. Departed—City of Vicksburg, St. Louis; Ella Hughes, Nashville; Bismarck, New Orleans. Thermer has fallen four inches. Shower this afternoon; cloudy and cooler.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—Arrived—Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Clinton, Dubuque; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg. Departed—Mary Alice and City of Quincy, New Orleans; Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Colorado, Vicksburg. River falling slowly. Cloudy and warm.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 11.—Cloudy this evening; indications of a storm to-night. River declining. Departed—James Howard and City of Chester, St. Louis; Lenlewise, Cincinnati. The Mohawk and barges passed up this morning.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, July 11.—Down—John F. Tolle. Up—Lee and barges. Clear and warm. River falling.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11.—Arrived—John Kyle, St. Louis. Departed—Potomac, Cincinnati. Rainy; thermometer 84.

PITTSBURGH "POST" ON GREELEY.

A Mountain of Dirt to Eat.

THE DEMOCRACY TOO STRONG TO BARGAIN AWAY ITS GREAT TRADITIONS.

The Democratic party is too strong, it has suffered too much, it has been too closely cemented by fires of persecution, to bargain away its great traditions, its glorious record, and its lofty purposes for any possible or partial advantage.—May 1, 1872.

THE DEMOCRACY WILL PUT NO HOOPS ON THE CINCINNATI TUB.

The Convention has made its nominations, placing Mr. Horace Greeley at the head of the ticket, with Gratz Brown for Vice President. If the managers of the Liberal movement ever expected to enlist the support of the Democratic party, they could not have adopted a plan better calculated to make it impossible than to have nominated the ticket they did. We risk nothing in saying that Mr. Greeley will not receive any Democratic support. * * * The Cincinnati managers have constructed their tub, and it must stand upon its own bottom. The Democracy are not likely to put any new hoops on it. If it goes to staves, and falls back to the original Grant shop, we shall know exactly the kind of timber it was made of.—May 4.

THE DEMOCRACY WILL NOT STOOP TO AFFILIATE.

Deeply important as was this Cincinnati Convention, there is yet another convention to assemble, more potent to shape the future destinies of the country than this one. It will not be made up of discordant elements or divided by clashing opinions. The same broad and liberal views of statesmanship that have characterized that party, will animate that convention, and weigh well the value of the one held at Cincinnati, recognizing all the grain it may have produced, but most certainly rejecting any and all chaff that it offers to put upon the market. That convention will be the National Democratic Convention. The Democracy will not stoop to affiliate.—May 8.

THE DEMOCRACY WILL NOT FAIL, ETC.

We need not reiterate the views of this journal as to the duty of the Democracy under existing circumstances. The voice of the Democratic press is almost unanimous and decided as to that duty. The party will not fail to respond by reassorting those grand political principles that have been tried in the crucible of time and withstood the mutations of all political revolutions.—May 6.

NO GREELEY CLUBS.

A correspondent says that several Democrats in his neighborhood, who are disposed to adopt the Liberal movement, are talking about starting a Greeley Club, and asks if it is advisable to do so. We answer no! Start *Democratic* Clubs, get organized for the campaign soon as possible, and leave Greeley Clubs to the Liberal Republicans.—May 8.

ALL HAIL—DEMOCRACY STRAIGHT!

All hail to the Democratic weekly press of Western Pennsylvania. They are for Democracy *straight*, and no tangling alliances whereby our organization is to be impaired or forced to the rear. They are right.—May 9.

WHAT WOULD BE POLITICAL SUICIDE.

We take it for granted that before the Democracy will consent to support Mr. Greeley they must have the assurance of his Republican friends that they in turn will contribute to the success of the Democratic ticket in congressional tickets. Unless such an assurance is given, the three million Democratic voters of the country will test the virtue of their own political organization in a manner worthy of the ancient venom of the party. * * * For the Democratic Convention to accept Mr. Greeley without such a clear understanding as to the contingent matters hinted at, would be political suicide, and would no doubt result in a fatal division of the party.—May 15.

LIBERALS MUST SHOW THEIR HANDS.

Certainly no Liberal ought to ask the support of Democrats for their Presidential candidate until they are willing to vote for the candidates of the Democratic party for Congress and State offices.—May 15.

IF LIBERALS ARE SINCERE THEY WILL FALL IN WITH THE DEMOCRATS.

If the Cincinnati Convention as a body had desired the free and hearty support of the Democracy, they surely would not have nominated its most unpopular man for President. The second movement—the nomination of Brown, of Missouri, for the Vice Presidency—was a mere corollary of the first, signifying nothing. It may have been part of the arrangement—bargain. Whether it was or not is a matter of no real consequence. The Convention has taken the highest round of the ladder, and where now is the Democratic party? Precisely where it was before, with only a little more experience in the visible wire workings of Radical politicians, which it may be well to heed. * * * We have Greeley and Brown, two Radicals, asking for the votes of Democrats because they are opposed to Grant and his clique, and also because they favor a general amnesty, which, if it is to be, is a Democratic measure. The tariff question they hang alongside of Mahomet's coffin. What are Democrats to get in exchange for their sacrifice? They are asked to sacrifice their Democratic, time-honored organization, to be relegated to the lieutenants under General Greeley and Colonel Brown, and for what? That the Democratic party may be strengthened in the future? They are asked to give up their votes to that Grant, one Radical, and elect Greeley, another Radical, who has a personal quarrel with Grant, and he is not to be respected as he would be a better man than Grant. * * * If Greeley, and Brown, and other Radicals are sincere in their desire to reform, for the real regeneration of this country, let them fall in with the Democratic organization. Is it as much to ask them to do so, as it is for them to ask the *three million* of Democrats in the United States to fall in with them? And if Greeley cannot do this, is he enough of his Radicalism to become a Democrat, how can he expect three millions of Democrats to yield enough to make them *Greeleyites?* Let Mr. Greeley ponder this very simple political arithmetical question. * * * If, when the Baltimore (straight) nominations shall be made, Greeley and Brown shall be found the unsheltered Radicals really mean what they have been saying to our people, let them support the Democratic nominees. If they mean something else, let them give us a chance to see it before May 16.

CHRISTIANS FORCED TO CHOOSE BETWEEN MOHOMETANISM AND BUDDHISM.

And now, to hear Democrats insisting with their brethren that we shall adopt Greeley for a Presidential candidate is really a source of pain and mortification. This is no time because we could not forgive Greeley and fraternize with him if he even partly repented of his sins against our party and its principles. We do not speak in a sentiment of revenge. But it seems to us that there is an impassable barrier between the Democratic party, and this man, its old enemy, who, with all his whims and contradictions, has been the constant tradition of our party—of its leaders—and of its founders—and of its provisions of its masses. He has abused and defamed us for all we have done, and for all that we have to defend—and for all the one steady feeling in Greeley's breast is opposition to the principles, the men and the measures of the Democratic party. This is written in no line against us or our principles that dying he would wish to blot. We are not to be understood as arguing with Democrats against Greeley as a candidate. That he can have any sincere support in our party by the first intention, is simply out of the question. Those who vote for him would be open as a choice of evils. * * * We risk too much in *attempting* to make a bargain with the faction of Liberal Republicans that tricked Adams out of the nomination at Cincinnati. * * * But the Democrats should not, ought not, be forced to choose between Grant and Greeley. There is no necessity for it. This is not the way to make our votes count against Radicalism. It is the way to lose them now, and sink our organization forever. Is Radicalism so harmless and venial a thing that we can tolerate the slightest round of coquetted preparation of it that is exhibited by *Doctor* Greeley? Are we to give even tacit approval to that prescription? We certainly must see why. If Christians shall ever become impelled to choose between Mahometanism and Buddhism, it would be a very trying dilemma. Fire and sword which way they would, there would be no comfort in the conclusion. But such a sad contingency is not likely to happen. Neither are peninsulas likely to be called on peremptorily to choose between these Radical candidates. There would be no satisfaction in it, and as sure as that death and the tax-gatherer will not be shirked by any of us by no sure would we be defrauded in the triumph of either, if we should contribute to either's triumph.—May 16.

WHAT THE VOICE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS MEANS.

There are one hundred and forty-two German newspapers in the country. Of these only four have declared for Greeley. There are over fifty Democratic papers in Pennsylvania, and so far as we know one of them advocates the nomination of Greeley. If the voice of the press in this State means anything, it means a *Democratic* ticket from Baltimore, and *Democratic* candidates for President and Vice President.—May 16.

And there is a great deal more of the same sort to come.

ENGLAND has just made a most important addition to her colonial possessions in the ceding to her by Holland of all rights of sovereignty over the island of New Guinea, the largest island in the world with the exception of Australia, from which it is only separated by the narrow Strait of Torres. But little is known of the interior of New Guinea, the Hollanders having confined their establishments to the northwest portion of it; but the southern portion possesses a very rich vegetation, and the center is said to be full of auriferous treasures. This new possession, covering an area equal to that of France, and so near to Australia as to have once geographically formed part of it, will doubtless prove a great acquisition to English commerce in that quarter of the globe.

THE heathen orgies of the lowest African tribes appear to be kept up among some few of the negroes at the South. The New Orleans *Times* gives an account of the voudoo festival which recently took place on the banks of one of the bayous near that city. Some three hundred negroes of both sexes gathered around a cauldron in which a snake, a cat, and a cock were boiled together, and joined in a hideous incantation and the most heathenish of dances. Is Louisiana to dispel these voudoo superstitions?

THE San Francisco *Bulletin* complains that eastern bidders have obtained the contracts for supplying the iron work for the branch mint in that city.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage July 12, 1872.

	Cents.
Adley Mrs. Ruth, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
Allison, W. R., Indiana, Pa.	2
Albrecht, Henry Martin, Peru	2
Arnold, D. M., Gettysburg, Pa.	1
Bardwell, Castle & Co, New York, (2)	3
Baker, S. C., Altoona, Pa.	2
Bishop, Judson M., Cleveland, Ohio	2
Bigham, Rev. John C., New Brighton, Pa.	3
Black, Miss Maggie, Deemont, Pa.	2
Bloss & Cogswell, Titusville, Pa.	2
Chamberlain, Gabie & Co., East Palestine, Ohio	3
Cope & Rogers, Sallnesville, Ohio	2
Coil, Mrs., Cleveland, Ohio	2
Crawford, B., Allegheny, Pa.	3
Crane, A. S., Yerdon, Ill.	2
Dallas, Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Dana & Long, New Castle, Pa.	1
Day, J. E., New Castle, Pa.	1
Davis, Jas., Shousetown, Pa.	1
Dean, Edward, Connellsville, Pa.	2
Dowler, Benj. F., Fredericktown, Ohio	3
Gebler, Miss Annie E., New Texas, Pa.	3
George, Meckwell, New York City.	2
Gould, D., McKeesport, Pa.	2
Graf & Finth, Washington, Pa.	3
Graham, M. A., Wilkinsburg, Pa.	1
Greer, W. T., Jackson C. H., W. Va.	3
Hamilton, J. Y., Washington, Pa.	2
Hazlett, Rev. S., Lake City, Ky.	1
Halleran, Mrs., Oconto, Co., Wis.	2
Horn, Henry Maerz, Baltimore, Md.	3
Hall, J. H., Concord, N. H.	2
Hitchcock, B. W., New York, N. Y.	3
Horgell, Alfred, Uniontown, Pa.	3
Howard, L. B., Connellsville, Pa.	2
House, Denison, Denison, Ohio	2
Hunter, J. M., Boston, Mass.	2
Hune, Wm., Youngstown, Pa.	1
Hugus, Mrs. Lizzie, Westmoreland City, Pa.	1
Ingram, Sarah, Ingram Station, Pa.	2
Jones, Wm. H., Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
Keplinger & Co., John H., Winfield P. O., Ohio	3
Kelly, A., Sharpsburg, Pa.	1
Kane, David S., Brownsville, Pa.	2
Kane & Thompson, Cahill C. H., W. Va.	3
Kortock, Mrs., Allegheny, Pa.	2
Lasta & Tare, Greensburg, Pa.	2
Leifer, M. A., Baltimore, Md.	3
Leslie, Joseph, Beaver, Pa.	2
Lloyd, Huf & Co., Latrobe, Pa.	3
Lyons, John, Franklin, Pa.	2
Martin, W. D. J., Brownsville, Pa.	2
Mansfield, A. H., Greenwood, Ohio	2
Mitchell, Alex., Butler, Pa.	2
Morgan, T. W., Leckport, N. Y.	2
Murphy, M., New Castle, Pa.	2
McKee, John, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
McKevey, Samuel, Sewickley, Pa.	2
O'Hara, James, Allegheny City, Pa.	2
Parker, H., Clarion, Pa.	2
Purvis, W. J., M. D., Elm P. O., Pa.	2
Seifer & Sachon, Victoria City, Pa.	2
Rasehy, Mitchner & Stockwell, New Philadelphia, Ohio	2
Reed, Geo. M., Ebensburg, Pa.	2
Richardson, Geo. A., Liverpool, Pa.	1
Richards & Cummings, Mineral Ridge, Ohio	2
Ross, S. P., Smiths' Ferry, Pa.	2
Sayers, Ezra M., Waynesburg, Pa.	2
Scott, H. M., Steubenville, Ohio	2
Schacht, Bernard, Panama	2
Smith, Mrs. Josephine, Pa.	2
Smith, Mrs. Granger, Buffalo, New York	2
Smith, T. A., Sharpsburg, Pa.	2
Stewart, B., New Florence, Pa.	2
Stevenson, C. H., Beaver Falls, Pa.	2
Stevenson, Rev. J. D., Groveport, Ohio	2
Swan, Joseph, New York	2
Taylor, J. M., Connellsville, Pa.	2
Taylor, Miss M. E., Mount Jackson, Pa.	2
Taylor, W. G., Sewickley, Pa.	2
Vanuxem, Bales & Lambert, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Werner & Smoots, Utica, Ohio	2
Wall, Y. B., Bangor, Maine	3
Wiggins, Mrs. Sarah, Ohio	2
Weigand, F., New York	3
Waterman Iron Company, Sharon, Pa.	2

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Result of the Recent Examinations.

The following statement exhibits the number of pupils examined for admission to the High school in the various districts, and the number passed. These figures should be taken as a basis by which to judge of the efficiency of the teachers, or as indicating the superiority of one school over another. The figures are not now be changed by re-examination yet to be held:

District.	Principal.	No. Examined.	No. Passed.
Bellefield	C. A. Chamberlain	1	1
Boogfield	W. Jovce	1	0
Duquesne	N. Mc. Guffin	15	9
Forbes	L. H. Eaton	12	6
Franklin	B. C. Holmes	29	18
Grant	S. D. Stephenson	17	15
Hancock	J. C. Dolan	9	0
Highland	Geo. P. Fulton	13	9
Lawrence	A. O. Gibbons	6	3
Liberty	P. Cameron	1	1
Lincoln	L. P. Greeves	9	5
Minersville	J. F. Harrison	4	6
Miller St.	S. W. Atwood	7	5
Mt. Albion	Sue B. Nichol	7	5
Moorhead	M. M. Sill	28	19
North	J. M. Logan	25	17
Ormsby	H. G. Stephenson	9	5
Park	D. R. Brubaker	5	3
Ralston	A. Birtt	10	7
Soho	T. J. Andrews	11	9
South	J. M. Pryor	7	3
Springfield	J. Wilson	7	3
Washington	M. R. Burt	16	15
Webster		10	9
Allegheny City		17	6
Private Schools		2	1
Total		260	175

In addition to the above, we append the average monthly enrolment of the respective schools of the city of Pittsburgh for the year 1871, as set forth in the latest report of the City Superintendent, in connection with the number admitted to the High school from the same. The average enrolment should be given to the size or enrolment of the schools, which is as follows:

	Enrolment.		Enrolment.
Duquesne	831	Hiland	356
Forbes	1,000	Bowling Green	333
Franklin	768	Lawrence	263
Grant	1,000	Liberty	178
Mt. Albion	97	Lincoln	374
Moorhead	511	Miltersville	205
North	342	Soho	553
Ormsby	422	Soho	360
Ralston	644	Springfield	358
Grant	564	Washington	647

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Dark Friday" will be produced this evening, also at the matinee to-morrow and in the evening for the last time.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

This evening the Dan Bryant Minstrels inaugurate a short season of two nights and one matinee. Our readers can rest assured that this company is one of the best companies that ever visited New York city. Dan Bryant is a host in himself, while the quartette is said to be the best in the country. The orchestra, under Prof. Lewis, is a perfect organization, is one well worthy the patronage of our citizens and music loving public. The sale of seats will be open at ten o'clock this morning, when reserved seats may be obtained without extra charge.

Fatal Accident on the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Yesterday morning an accident occurred on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, which resulted fatally. At the time of the accident the Brady's Bend accommodation train was nearing Dominella station, when the engineer noticed an aged man walking along the track, but before the train could be stopped the unfortunate man was struck by the locomotive and thrown a considerable distance. He was picked up he was recognized as ——— Donnelly, who resided near the station. He was removed to his home and a physician summoned, who found that he had sustained severe injuries. He lingered until four o'clock in the afternoon, when he expired. He was seventy years of age.

Robbery at the Union Depot.

This morning about two o'clock the officers on duty at the Union Depot arrested two men on suspicion of having relieved a number of persons of their pocket books during the night. These two, in company with two others, had been seen lurking about the depot for some time, but the officers had no suspicions of their intentions until a number of persons stated that their pocket books had been stolen. One of the parties had a pocket book containing six hundred dollars stolen from him, and two or three others had smaller amounts stolen. The officers were soon on the alert when these robberies were reported, but succeeded in arresting only two of the pickpockets. When conveyed to the lock-up they gave their names as Charles Vincent and Thomas Gill. They will have a hearing today.

Too Many for One.

The little episodes connected with the recent celebration of the nation's anniversary have not all come to light yet, it appears. Yesterday afternoon Henry Mc Cann appeared before Alderman McMasters and charged Charles, Peter, Christopher and John Cole and Aug. Wesner, P. Flinn, J. Craft and with aggravated assault and battery. Prosecutor alleges that during the continuance of a picnic on the Fourth at McKeesport the defendants named and others attacked him and beat him with clubs, stones, &c., in such a manner that he was not able to leave the house until yesterday. Officers McCoy and Donovan are after the accused.

Sudden Death In Allegheny.

Yesterday afternoon a girl named Kate Knox employed at Mrs. Mary Fasbel's tavern, St. Nicholas and Diamond, Allegheny, was complained of being sick, and retired to her room. About ten o'clock last night a visit to her sleeping apartment was made and the girl was found dead. She had been found lying on her bed, with a broken vial near one of her hands. The people about the hotel are of the opinion that deceased committed suicide. She was about eighteen years of age and has a father residing on the Perrysville road. The Coroner has been notified.

The Allegheny Library.

Mention has already been made in those columns that, at the last meeting of the Board of School Controlers, a resolution was adopted to make the Allegheny Library free, that all who desire may enjoy the advantages of the library. The Library Committee met last evening for the purpose of making provisions for the admission of citizens who may be unknown to the Librarian. The following resolution was adopted: Any party desiring the privileges of the library who is unknown to the Librarian, can, on the recommendation of any member of the School Board or citizen known to the Librarian, receive an issue card, which shall entitle them to all the privileges of the library under rules and regulations.

The House of Refuge.

The committee of the Pennsylvania Reform School, formerly called the House of Refuge, charged with the purchase of a farm, had a meeting yesterday afternoon. The committee reported that several farms had been visited. Only two, however, would suit the purposes of the institution, and the price asked for these are regarded as too high—except one on the Allegheny river, which some members of the committee favor the purchasing. It was thought best, however, to defer a selection for the present, as numerous bids are reaching the committee from various new quarters, and there is no necessity for hasty action.

Election of Teachers.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Seventh ward schools, of Allegheny, the following teachers were elected for the ensuing year: Principal, S. A. Wise; Assistant Principal to Spring Garden schools, Mary Mcdelland; intermediate do., Lida J. Henderson; second primary do., M. Radcliffe; first primary do., Sadie Jamieson. For Troy Hill Schools, Lizzie Scott, grammar; Maggie Boggs, primary. Woodville Schools, Adda Wadsworth, grammar; Belle H. Renwick primary.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11.—Cotton dull and nominal; good ordinary 20¾c; low Middling 21¼c; middling 22¾c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, July 11.—Cotton quiet; middling 22c.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, July 11.—Cotton unsettled, with no demand; middling 22¾c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, July 11.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling 24c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, July 11.—Cotton nominal; good ordinary 20¾c.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—Cattle more active. The very best on sale to-day are quoted at 5¼@5¾c; that generally rated first quality 4¾@5¼c; medium to good fair quality 4@4¾c; sales 1,170; receipts 1,068. Hogs in better demand and higher. Receipts light; sales at 5¾@6¼c; receipts 5,694. Sheep—demand limited, and the market overstocked. Prices 4@6 off; quoted at 5@5½c; receipts 3,974.

Disinfectants—The Best.

Now that the fierce heat of summer is stirring up the germs of disease found in decomposing vegetable and animal matter, a careful selection of the best disinfectant should be the business of every family in our city. Different and conflicting opinions have been expressed on this subject. Some people select a deodorizer and are satisfied with the removal of a bad smell, while the danger is just as great as ever. A disinfectant and deodorant is what every one really wants. The best and cheapest article of this kind for privy-vaults, cesspools, and gutters is the zinc-iron disinfectant, which is a waste chemical product of a New York industry for recovering tin from scrap tin, concentrated for transportation.

Copperas, which is extensively used, has no action upon free sulphuretted hydrogen. The zinc iron destroys utterly all free sulphuretted hydrogen, sulphide of ammonium, and phosphuretted hydrogen, the principal effusion and dangerous products of vaults, cesspools and water-closets.

Carbolic acid, much used, has no action in these substances, but prevents decomposition, and is used with the zinc iron. Zinc iron can be used by adding a half pint to a pailful of water, pouring into the vault, and repeated every twelve hours until the odor is removed. It can also be sprinkled about a damp and ill-smelling yard. This disinfectant has been recommended by the New Orleans Board of Health as, after a number of experiments in that city, the most effective ever used.

Rule Granted.

Yesterday, in the United States District Court, Daniel Gaffney, of Westmoreland county, filed a petition praying that the bankruptcy discharge of J. B. Hunt be annulled. It is alleged by the petitioner that improper methods were used in procuring the discharge. Judge McCandless granted a rule to show cause why the application should not be complied with.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

EAST LIBERTY needs more fire plugs.

JOHN RUSTIN, a fatherman, has been arrested at Louisville as a fugitive from justice from Pittsburgh.

MANY of the South Side glass houses have suspended operations for the purpose of making repairs.

A CONSERVATORY states that the cholera infantum has made its appearance *principally among the children.*

MR. ALLDERFAND, the butcher who was very badly injured by his team running off, is rapidly recovering.

A PHRENOSCOSCOPATHY Society paraded on the Fourth of July in one of the neighboring villages. Every body enjoyed themselves.

A GERMAN huckster found a pocket book containing forty-five dollars in the Diamond market yesterday. The owner subsequently turned up.

MESSRS. JONES & LAUGHLIN will shortly commence building a large rail mill, capable of, for the benefit of the employees of the mill in Oembly.

MR. S. CONEY, proprietor of a saloon on Chestnut street, Allegheny, disappeared from his premises on Tuesday last, and has not since been heard from.

PATRICK CUMMINGS, who fell from the scaffolding at Wilson's new building, Market street, on Wednesday evening, was not expected to live last evening.

At the Commencement of Trinity College, at Hartford, Conn., yesterday, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. Dr. Paddock, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mosquito bites are very materially interfered with by the flies. They are busy little reminders that time flies, and that it is the early bird that catches the worm on the fly.

YESTERDAY, Alderman O'Donnell took the information of James Brackenridge charging Larry Gunn with assault and battery on deponent's daughter. Defendant gave bail for a hearing.

REV. DR. A. M. MILLIGAN, of Allegheny city, delivered an address on Wednesday evening, July 10th, in Providence Church, Canonsburg, before the students of the Canonsburg Classical Academy and Normal School. The subject of his address was "Our Country." The large audience was highly pleased by their close attention to what was said that they were deeply interested.

A YOUNG LADY at an evening party in Allegheny, the other evening, found it apropros to use the expression, "Oonting a man by the nose," which, not thinking it too vulgar, substituted the following: "Fermenting progression in perpendicular incursion along the fair famed thoroughfare of fortune east up by the banks of the spanking river of Pennsylvania is indeed attended with a heterogeneous conglomeration of unforseen difficulties." How is that for high?

ONE HUNDRED years ago the following law was in full force in England: "Whosoever shall counterfeit or falsify any of ye male subjects of Her Majesty by means of rouge, white paint, Spanish cotton, false curls, crimpins, highheeled shoes or ye false hips, shall be prosecuted for witchcraft, and ye married deceiver and wife convicted, shall have different things are now a-days from what they were a hundred years ago.

A YOUNG man who has boarded at the Exchange Hotel on Beaver avenue opposite the Manchester car stables for some time past, discovered, when he arose yesterday morning, that his pocket book, which contained thirty dollars, and also his two watches had been stolen. A fellow boarder mysteriously disappeared during the night, and strong suspicions are entertained that he committed the robbery. The police have been notified. The names of the parties have not been ascertained.

YESTERDAY James McPerron was arrested on a warrant issued by Alderman Nowlett, to answer a charge of assault and battery preferred by Mrs. Domination of Valentine Stempp. It is alleged that on the 5th of July, while the prosecutor was quietly attending to his own business, on Water street, the defendant struck him in the eye with some instrument, he thinks, knuckle duster preferred, and inflicting a severe wound. Defendant gave bail for a hearing.

RACHAEL COLLINS appeared before Alderman McMasters yesterday, and made oath against Isaac Cook, charging him with assault and battery. Constable Wilson alleged that defendant entered her house by a window and seizing hold of her attempted to drag her up a pair of stairs. She screamed and the neighbors entered and interfered. Cole then ran up the stairs and jumped out of a second story window. He was arrested and held to bail for a hearing. The parties are colored.

IT would be a wise public official who really makes an effort to give our citizens every facility to and from the Allegheny, during the present high water, that pass to Col. John H. Stewart, our worthy Postmaster. He is surrounded by a corps of very gentlemanly and obliging clerks, both on the day and night force who take every pl asure in meeting the demands of our people. It is only hoped that the same any great lapse of time the Colonel and his clerks will have better accommodations for the transaction of the immense business of the Pittsburgh Post-office.

THEY have had some trouble at the coal works in Mansfield. Cummins Cherry, Jr., superintendent of the works, made information yesterday against Wm. McGregan, charging him with malicious mischief and surety of the peace. It is alleged that he attacked some houses there and threw the furniture therein on the street. Alderman McMaster's police made the arrest and brought the defendant before him yesterday. The origin of the trouble is alleged to be the employment of a couple of men to whom the miners are opposed.

THE *United Presbyterian* says, during these hot Sabbaths, both preacher and people will need to make effort to keep thoroughly awake. There is a good deal in putting snuff in